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U.S. ACDA JUSTIFIES ARMS TREATY VIOLATIONS

LD281937 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 28 Nov 85

["The Pentagon's Affiliate Attacks Treaties" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 28 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The official functions of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency which were formulated when it was being founded are to supply the U.S. Congress with estimates of the influence of the Pentagon-suggested military programmes on the course of talks on limiting and reducing arms and to work out conclusions as to whether new U.S. weapon systems conform to the already reached international agreements. As was contemplated by the founders of the agency, it was to serve as a counter-balance to the Pentagon which, as a rule, insists on an unrestrained augmentation of U.S. military expenditures.

No one in the United States has even recalled this function of the agency over the past five years. The agency headed by its director Kenneth Adelman is more preoccupied with compiling falsehoods for the Congress and the press, the falsehoods which are aimed at "substantiating" the nuclear arms build-up by the United States, at justifying in the eyes of the public the U.S. side's renunciation of still effective accords and at camouflaging the U.S. violations of international agreements.

The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has turned into a propaganda affiliate of the Pentagon. The agency's director Kenneth Adelman only plays up to the Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger who is notorious as an inveterate opponent of any agreements with the USSR.

It is precisely for the purpose of justifying Washington's course towards building up U.S. weapons of mass destruction that Adelman resorts to mendacious insinuations that the Soviet Union does not allegedly fulfill its treaty obligations. At a briefing for foreign journalists, he came forward with a statement that the United States ostensibly continues to implement the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty, which remains unratified through the fault of Washington, and that the Soviet Union allegedly violates the treaty provisions.

Washington does not conceal that a new ICBM, the Midgetman, is being created in the United States. Considering that the tests of a new type of the MX strategic missile are being completed in the United States, the Midgetman will be the second type of ICBM. Meanwhile the creation by any of the sides of two new ICBMs is forbidden by the SALT-2 treaty. In order to justify this glaring violation of the treaty obligations by the United States, Adelman states that the USA will observe the provisions of the treaty until the Russians violate it.

In the style of the worst traditions of the Pentagon, he at once produces "evidence" that two new ICBMs are being developed in the USSR as well. In so doing he presents the modernised version of an old Soviet missile as the second "new type" of a Soviet ICBM. Adelman is not embarrassed by the fact that the USSR has presented concrete facts which convincingly show that the characteristics of modernised missile fully accord with the respective provisions of the SALT-2.

Over the period that has passed since the signing of the SALT-2 treaty, the USSR has done nothing to circumvent its provisions.

It strictly abides by the levels established by the SALT-2. The Soviet Union has dismantled about 250 strategic systems so that the established levels of strategic arms would not be exceeded. The USSR's other obligations under the treaty are likewise strictly observed: Sublevels for MIRVs and limitations on qualitiative upgrading of strategic systems.

The Soviet side also strictly observes other provisions of the SALT-2.

The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority, and it has no stimuli to renounce the accords. The Soviet Union's positive attitude to the SALT-2 treaty has never changed. On the other hand, since the beginning of the eighties, the United States has embarked upon the path of gradual crawling out of the treaty, on the path of violating the treaty provisions. The Pentagon chief does not conceal his attitude to the SALT-2, constantly referring to it as a pseudo-agreement on arms control, and advises the U.S. President to renounce it altogether.

During the briefing for journalists, Adelman did not limit himself to falsifying facts concerning the implementation by the United States of the treaty on the limitation of the strategic offensive arms. Touching upon the U.S. "star wars" plans, he expressed a fantastic supposition that Washington would manage to make the Soviet Union abandon its principled line towards preventing militarisation of outer space and would make it reconcile itself to the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative".

This won't work, Mr. Adelman!

WARNKE CRITICIZES SDI POLICY COMMENTS ON SUMMIT

LD271013 Moscow TASS in English 0611 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] San Francisco, November 27 TASS -- A prominent American authority on arms control issues has criticized Ronald Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative." Paul Warnke, former U.S. chief negotiator at the SALT talks, said in a speech at the California Commonwealth Club that the implementation of the "star wars" programme would make American and Soviet arms reductions impossible in principle, and would further aggravate the international situation.

The question is either "star wars", or arms control, Warnke said. The Soviet-American summit, he stressed, opened good prospects for enhancing world security on the basis of the proposals for a 50 per cent cut in strategic systems.

UN DEBATE ON SPACE USE CAUSES U.S. 'IRRITATION'

LD271022 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 27 TASS -- By TASS correspondent V. Chernyshev.

A debate at the special Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has reflected practically universal support for the Soviet initiative on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in the conditions of its non-militarization. The committee discussed the priority item of its agenda -- international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

Representatives of socialist, non-aligned, and such neutral states as Sweden, Finland and Austria, in their statements, assessed the Soviet proposal submitted for consideration to the United Nations as a concrete, tangible contribution to the extensive programme of promoting international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, in preventing its militarization which meets the aspirations of all mankind. This alone, stressed the delegates of different orientations, makes it possible to put the vast expanses of space -- the common property of mankind -- at the service of peace and progress, rather than war.

Should weapons be kept out of space, said Indian representative K. Tivari, the peoples will enjoy the fruit of its exploration. Any "co-existence" between the peaceful exploration of space and its transformation into an arena of military confrontation is out of the question, he stressed.

Delegates from many countries, in their speeches, expressed profound concern over the U.S. plans to militarize outer space. Mankind is particularly threatened by the "star wars" programme, said the delegates from Cuba, Bulgaria, Mexico and other countries.

Representatives of the world community declared their support for the agreement, now confirmed at the highest level, on the objective of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva -- preventing the militarization of space and reducing nuclear armaments.

The stance of the world community has caused extreme irritation of the United States. Displeased with the criticism against the "star wars" programme at the Special Political Committee, the American delegation sought to doubt the very right of the United Nations and its committee to handle issues of preventing the militarization of outer space.

Tens of delegates repulsed these attempts, stressing that the United Nations is called upon to play a major role in keeping outer space peaceful.

SOVIET JURIST TAKES PART IN TRIPOLI CONFERENCE

PM261614 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[APN correspondent E. Aslanyan dispatch written especially for IZVESTIYA: "Discussing Racism"]

[Excerpt] Tripoli -- An international conference under the slogan "For the Mobilization of Peaceful Public Opinion in Support of the Struggle Against the Racist South African Regime," in which envoys from two dozen African countries, representatives of progressive organizations, and jurists from Europe, Asia, and the Near East are participating, is being held in the Libyan capital of Tripoli. A Soviet delegation headed by I. Karpets, vice president of the Association of Soviet Jurists, is also taking part in the conference's work.

SHEVARDNADZE, SRV ENVOY DISCUSS BILATERAL ISSUES

LD282042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; presented by Yuriy Kovenelov and Aza Likhitchenko]

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze today received Dinh Nho Liem, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. During the course of a conversation there was an exchange of opinions on certain questions of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and the international situation. Both sides noted the high level of interaction [vzaimodeystviye] between the USSR and Vietnam in the field of foreign policy and reaffirmed their determination to continue to closely coordinate the efforts of the two countries in the struggle to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war; to end the arms race on earth and to prevent its proliferation in outer space; and to safeguard peace and security for all peoples of the planet.

The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

TEREBILOV HEADS JURISTS' DELEGATION TO VIETNAM

PM290904 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Strengthening"]

[Text] A delegation of Soviet jurists, which exchanged work experience with Vietnamese friends and discussed ways of further developing cooperation in strengthening socialist legality and law and order, has been in the SRV.

The delegation, headed by V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, was received by Chu Huy Man, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the SRV Council of State.

TASS CORRESPONDENT DENIED WORK PERMIT IN THAILAND

HK290540 Hong Kong AFP in English 0526 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 29 (AFP) -- The Bangkok correspondent for the Soviet news agency TASS has been denied a work permit in connection with unauthorized recruitment of Thai students for scholarships to study in the Soviet Union, a high Thai official confirmed today.

The official answered affirmatively when asked by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE whether a press report that the correspondant had been denied a Thai work permit was connected to unauthorized Soviet recruitment of students, to which Thailand has vigorously objected. He declined further comment, and asked that neither he nor his agency be named.

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on Wednesday approved measures recommended by the Thai National Security Council controlling which Thai students may accept Soviet scholarships, and the courses they would be allowed to study in the Soviet Union.

The TASS correspondent was identified by the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW as Sergey Solovyev.

The weekly magazine said "Thai security agencies feel that his (Solovyev's) activities -- thought to have been linked to the trade-union movement -- have not been in keeping with his official job, giving rise to suspicions that he is a member of the KGB" the Soviet secret service. Reports in the Thai press during the past year have linked Soviet agents to Thai trade union activities.

An unidentified person who answered the TASS office telephone here angrily denied the report as "nonsense,"and hung up.

Vyacheslav Pissarchik, information officer at the Soviet Embassy here, said the report on Mr. Solovyev's work permit was "news for me," and termed it "very strange, since the Soviet Embassy knows nothing about it." He said Mr. Solovyev had been in Thailand since last spring, but declined to give his date of entry.

A spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry said he knew nothing about the report and declined comment.

Late last month, Prasong Sunsiri, secretary-general of the Thai National Security Council, accused the Soviet Union of recruiting Thai students to study on scholarships in the Soviet Union with the intention of converting them into Soviet agents. Mr. Prasong, who was not immediately available for comment today, charged at the time that one Thai student had been imprisoned in Moscow for 10 days because he refused to "comply with a Soviet wish" to "do something for Moscow" after returning here.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila a few days earlier had summoned Soviet Ambassador Valentin Kasatkin and formally requested that the Soviet Union stop providing scholarships directly to Thai students, bypassing official channels. A Soviet Embassy spokesman at the time denied the charge, and said its recruitment of Thai students was on a voluntary basis. "Most of the students we grant scholarships to have voluntarily come to the embassy to apply for further study in the Soviet Union," the spokesman said.

LANGE PRESENTS DRAFT BILL ON NUCLEAR SHIPS BAN

LD282202 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Canberra, November 28 TASS -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange has submitted to the ministers-parliament members a draft bill formalizing his government's ban on calls of nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships at the ports of the country. Lange said that draft legislation reaffirmed New Zealand's generally negative attitude to Washington's refusal to supply information on the presence of nuclear weapons aboard U.S. ships asking permission for entry in New Zealand ports. At the same time, according to the prime minister, draft legislation had been somewhat revised to alleviate tension in relations with the United States.

The Lange government offered Washington jointly to discuss those stipulations of the new draft bill which were relevant to relations between the two countries. American officials, however, refused even to meet New Zealand representatives. Carrying on its tactic of pressuring the New Zealand Government, the American side made it clear that the new draft legislation could only lead to the denial of the status of "allied state" to New Zealand and threatened that the United States would withdraw from the ANZUS bloc, of which New Zealand and Australia as well as the USA are members.

GRISHIN, YELTSIN MARK YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC JUBILEE

PM281435 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 85 p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's working people to mark the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of Yugoslavia as a republic was held in Moscow 27 November.

In the Presidium were V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

The speakers emphasized that Yugoslavia's proclamation as a republic was the natural result of the Yugoslav working people's heroic 4-year struggle for their national and social liberation and opened the way to the establishment of socialism in the country. The traditional fraternal friendship of our countries' peoples is sealed with the blood jointly shed in the struggle against the fascist invaders. The broad coincidence of the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples was and still is the chief, determining factor in relations between the two states. It is expressed, above all, in their allegiance to the cause of socialism and peace. This is a good basis for expanding mutual actions in international affairs.

M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, emphasized that relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR are developing successfully. Touching on the present international situation, M. Drulovic said that the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting produced a positive result and was an important step toward the stabilization of the international situation and the creation of a climate of confidence.

TALYZIN, HUNGARY'S FALUVEGI SIGN PLAN PROTOCOL

LD281903 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Today in Moscow a protocol was signed on the results of the coordination of the state plans of the Soviet Union and Hungary for 1986-1990. The protocol was signed by Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR council of ministers, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, and Comrade Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian people's republic, and chairman of the National Planning Office of the republic.

Trade turnover between the USSR and Hungary in the period 1986 to 1990 will exceed R51 billion, and will increase in comparison with the current 5-year period by more than 30 percent.

After signing the protocol, Comrade Faluvegi, replying to questions from our correspondent, said:

[Begin Faluvegi recording in Hungarian with superimposed Russian translation.] The protocol which has been signed has a number of differences from agreements which have previously been in force. The structure of goods deliveries from Hungary to the Soviet Union will change; their quality will substantially increase in line with international standards; deliveries of agricultural products and food and light industry products will increase.

In the same way, the proportion of joint developments will grow significantly on the basis of specialization and cooperation in production. This relates in the first instance to machine-building.

At the current stage of cooperation between the plans of the Soviet Union and Hungary, 16 promising areas are noted in various spheres. Joint work in these areas makes it possible to make cooperation smoother and more balanced. The new level of economic cooperation between our countries is supported by durable principles of the political and economic interaction between the Soviet Union and Hungary.

The signing of the present protocol goes beyond the framework of bilateral relations. In the work to coordinate the plans the sides were guided by the decisions of the economic summit of CEMA member-countries, understandings on fundamental matters of Soviet-Hungarian economic links which were reached during the meetings between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and the tenets of the long term program for the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary for the period up to the year 2000.

The coordination of plans is now taking place among all the socialist countries, and in this sense, the implementation of the agreement makes a worthy contribution to the development of all of the socialist community. [end recording]

USSR, GDR MINISTERS AGREE ON COOPERATION PROJECT

PM261042 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Deepening Ties"]

[Text] A conversation took place 20 November between B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and H. Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade. Questions of the development and deepening of trade and economic ties between the USSR and the GDR were discussed.

Talks ended in Moscow on the same day, and an agreement was signed between the USSR Government and the GDR Government on cooperation in the construction of a hot rolling mill at the "Ost" metallurgical combine in the GDR.

WESTERN EUROPE

THATCHER, KOHL DISCUSS EAST-WEST RELATIONS, SDI

LD281431 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] London, November 28 TASS -- Great Britain and West Germany are about to become direct participants in the sinister American "star wars" programme, conclude political news analysts after the London talks between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Both leaders reaffirmed their willingness to become involved in the notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) at a press conference. According to them, final decisions on the form of this participation will be approved and sealed by relevant bilateral agreements with Washington as soon as December this year.

London and Bonn gave in to strong pressure of these overseas partner, and agreed on the extremely dangerous step which is the chief obstacle in the way of arms control. It must be noted that throughout the Conservative Party's rule, Britain backed the militarist, adventurous course of the American Administration. Margaret Thatcher ignored warnings by prominent British politicians who stressed that Britain's participation in SDI will inevitably sweep it into work on developing strike space weapons.

According to Denis Healey, a member of the Labour Party's "Shadow Cabinet", the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" threatens the world with an accelerated race of armaments -- both defensive and offensive. The development of new anti-missile systems, specifically the deployment of anti-satellite weapons, must be banned, he said.

Discussing East-West relations, Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Kohl positively assessed the results of the Geneva meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The British prime minister told the press conference that the meeting's results are of exceptional importance for Britain and West Germany.

The sides paid much attention at the talks to the present state of bilateral ties, and the situation in the Common Market, where, according to Kohl, there "remain differences" on financial and other problems.

KAPITSA, BELGIAN DELEGATION VIEW BILATERAL TIES

LD272049 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 27 TASS -- Soviet-Belgian political consultations were held at the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry on November 25-26 on questions of bilateral relations and on a number of topical international issues which were discussed primarily in the light of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. The Belgian representatives were received by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR Deputy foreign minister.

SOVIET-SPANISH CONSULTATIONS HELD ON DISARMAMENT

LD271905 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 27 TASS -- Soviet-Spanish consultations on a broad range of questions of arms limitation and disarmament were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry on November 26-27. The sides discussed the state of affairs at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and disarmament in Europe.

SOVIET-FINNISH STATE, PARTY TIES DETAILED

PM261051 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 November 1985 Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 2,000-word dispatch by special correspondent M. Zubko under the "Europe-85" rubric, entitled "There, in the Heart of Finland..." The dispatch reports on a recent visit to Finland by a group of CPSU journalists at the invitation of the country's Center Party. It discusses Finland's farming prowess, mentioning the import of Soviet tractors, and also cites specific examples of Soviet-Finnish joint projects. It outlines at length Center Party's position of "considerable influence" in the country and its ties with the CPSU, which it traces back to Kekkonen. The report cites Center Party Minister Ahti Pekkala as follows: "We are proud that the Center Party is the sole non-socialist party to maintain direct relations with the CPSU." Zubko concludes that "even in a period in which the international situation is deteriorating it is possible to strengthen confidence between countries and peoples (and that is so important right now!) and to develop cooperation, if the desire is there."

NORWAY TO INCREASE MILITARY SPENDING 3.5 PERCENT

PM261456 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent N. Ivanov dispatch: "Norway; Under a False Cover"]

[Text] Oslo -- Despite sharp objections from opposition spokesmen, the K. Willoch government has nonetheless pushed through the Storting (parliament) a decision to increase military spending in 1986 by 3.5 percent.

Even in the new year Norway will retain its leadership in the arms race! It is first among its NATO partners in terms of its per capita military appropriations. K. Willoch's bourgeois government has drawn up a budget which exceeds NATO's demands for 3 percent annual increases in military spending.

Defense Minister A. Sjaastad based his demands on allegedly "increased Soviet superiority." This is not a new thesis. It has happened every time that it has been a question of additional military appropriations.

SPAIN TO CUT U.S. TROOPS ON IBERIAN PENINSULA

LD290632 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Madrid, November 29 TASS -- The Spanish Government will make a unilateral decision on cutting the number of U.S. servicemen stationed at U.S. military bases in the Iberian Peninsula even if an agreement on this issue is not reached with the United States, Felipe Gonzalez, head of the Spanish Government, stated in Madrid. He said that this stand of the Spanish Government was brought to the knowledge of the U.S. side at the Spanish-U.S. talks in Madrid in October. These talks will be continued early in December. The change in the political situation in Spain and the country's move to join NATO, said F. Gonzalez, require a revision of the U.S.-Spanish treaty.

USSR INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY EXHIBIT OPENS IN ISTANBUL

TA282027 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] A Soviet exhibition on industrial chemistry has opened in Istanbul. Speaking at the opening, (Vladimir Kostikov), the Soviet trade representative in Turkey, recalled that the Turkish export products exhibition held earlier in Moscow greatly contributed to the rise in bilateral trade to around $5 billion. (Kostikov) said: This exhibition we have opened in Istanbul will be a second step in developing commercial relations. Speaking at the ceremony, Mecit Adakli, secretary general of the Exporters' Union, discussed the activities under way to further promote bilateral commercial relations. The exhibition is being held at the Middle East Trade and Export Center. Products in eight branches of industrial chemistry are being exhibited. The exhibition will remain open until 3 December.

BILATERAL TRADE PROSPECTS WITH SPAIN EXAMINED

PM261136 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview by own correspondents An. Balebanov and A. Sergeyev, under the "IZVESTIYA interview" rubric: "USSR-Spain: The Key to Mutual Understanding" -- first graf is editorial introduction]

[Text] The ninth joint session of Soviet-Spanish and Spanish-Soviet committees has been held in Moscow. The state of and prospects for Soviet-Spanish economic cooperation were discussed. The following are statements made to our correspondents by participants in the session.

V.F. Pletnev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry Presidium: "We have been trading with Spain for a relatively short time, but it is already possible to say that certain successes have been achieved. It was pointed out here that the volume of trade between the USSR and Spain in 1984 amounted to R640 million, and this year it will be no less, although Soviet trade organizations consider that the structure of trade should be improved, above all through the export of Soviet machinery and equipment. We have discussed new forms of cooperation here, especially in the sphere of trade in licenses. It is possible that in the future the USSR and Spain could appear together on the markets of third countries."

J.M. Figueras, president of the Supreme Council of Spain's Official Chambers of Trade, Industry, and Navigation: "We favor dynamically developing trade, economic, and industrial cooperation with the Soviet Union on a long-term and mutual basis. And we are ready to take specific steps in that direction. "We undoubtedly have to increase the scope and volume of trade and cooperation on the markets of third countries and to establish and develop production sharing and the exchange of licenses. At the second session of the Soviet-Spanish Joint Intergovernmental Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation this October the Soviet side made a whole series of interesting proposals concerning the expansion of joint work and the supply to the USSR of welding equipment involving the use of robots, flexible automated lines, and so forth. Our side is currently examining this interesting Soviet proposal. It is our joint opinion that the long-term program for developing economic and industrial cooperation being drafted by both sides will considerably promote and develop the expansion of cooperation."

FURTHER ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Dementsev Budget Report

PM262038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 85 First Edition pp 3-5

[Report delivered by V.V. Dementsev, USSR first deputy minister of finance, at 26 November joint session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and Soviet of the Union: "One the USSR State Budget for 1986 and the Implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1984"]

[Text] Comrades deputies!

The USSR Council of Ministers submits for your examination and approval the USSR State Budget for 1986.

Our current session is taking place at a time when our party is heading for its 27th congress. The CPSU Central Committee's October (1985) Plenum was an important landmark in the preparation for the congress. The drafts of the new edition of the party's program, the changes to the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and Through the Year 2000 have been submitted for discussion by the entire party and the entire people. A detailed conception of accelerated socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and techncial progress and the achievement on this foundation of a new qualitative condition for Soviet society is substantiated in these documents of immense political significance. Our country's working people and the entire world public are experiencing the enormous impact of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva and evaluate highly the exceptionally important contribution to the struggle for peace made at this meeting by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The aims with which the party is coming to its congress meet the fundamental interests of every Soviet person and all progressive mankind.

Comrade deputies! This year, economic and organizational activity has centered on questions of the practical realization of the line toward intensification of the economy, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, stepping up the policy of thrift, and improving management. New successes in economic and social development have been achieved in 1985 thanks to the consistent and persistent work of party, soviet, and economic organs to accelerate socioeconomic development, and thanks to the working people's high labor and political enthusiasm. It is important that industry is developing more dynamically, and the work of transport and other sectors of the national economy is improving. Industrial output will increase during the year by more than R30 billion, reaching R808 billion.

The qualitative indicators of work are rising, and the utilization of manpower and material and financial resources is improving. The labor of 3.7 million people has been saved through increased social labor productivity. The materials-intensiveness of the social product has declined, which has produced a saving of approximately R3 billion in the sphere of labor. Profits for the national economy as a whole will amount to about R170 billion, which is higher than last year.

Particular attention has been devoted to the development of the agro-industrial complex and the realization of the Food Program. Today we can say with complete justification that positive changes are taking place in the economics of the agro-industrial complex. They have primarily affected kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Agriculture's material and technical base and its finances have been substantially reinforced; the positions of financial autonomy in the countryside have been strengthened. The level of production profitability on kolkhozes and sovkhozes over the last few years has been 18-22 percent. This year the volume of gross agricultural output will be the highest of the 5-year plan. Grain production will increase in comparison with last year, and there will be an increase in purchases of livestock and poultry, milk, and other products.

A further rise in the population's well-being has been secured through an increase in social production and its increased efficiency. The salaries of specialists and employees on sovkhozes and in other state agricultural enterprises have been increased. The pay of teachers and other national education workers is being increased in line with the reform of the general educational and vocational school. Supplementary wage benefits have been granted to agricultural and forestry workers, as well as to certain categories of medical workers. State assistance to families with children has been expanded. The material position of a substantial section of pensioners has been improved. A range of supplementary benefits and advantages for war veterans and the families of servicemen who perished was established in connection with the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. All these measures affected the interests of millions of people. The state has allocated R2.5 billion for their implementation.

Social consumption funds, which provide the population with free education and medical assistance and pay for pensions and allowances, have undergone further development. The total size of these funds will increase by R5.8 billion during 1985 to reach R146.5 billion.

Much has been done in 1985 to expand the production and sale of consumer goods to the population and to develop the services sphere. Housing construction has been carried out at a rate in excess of the planned targets.

The fulfillment of the current year's financial program has been subordinated to the fuller mobilization of internal economic reserves and the intensification of the policy of thrift in the national economy. The budget of the country as a whole and the budgets of the union republics and the local soviets have rested on a solid revenue base and have been implemented stably throughout the year. This has made it possible to finance promptly all the measures which have been implemented in the course of the plan's fulfillment. The USSR State Budget for 1985 will be implemented 100.05 percent in terms of revenue and 99.7 percent in terms of expenditure.

At the same time, the mobilization of internal economic reserves is not everywhere pursued purposefully and persistently. Many enterprises and even individual ministries have been unable to achieve the stable buildup of output and increased output quality. Certain economic leaders are still working according to the old methods, are tackling feebly questions of the intensification of production, and are failing to devote due attention to strengthening economics and finances, raising labor productivity and lowering prime cost, increasing profits, and improving other economic indicators.

It is essential for USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and associations and enterprises to raise sharply the standard of economic work by making comprehensive use for this purpose of the available opportunities and reserves.

The USSR State Budget for 1986

Comrade deputies! The USSR State Budget for 1986 has been drawn up on the basis of the directives of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums and resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on national economic and social questions.

The budget is compiled in accordance with the plan for economic and social development and provides financial resources for the state targets envisaged for 1986 for further boosting the economy, improving the people's material and cultural living standard, and strengthening the country's defense capability.

The USSR State Budget for 1986 is set at a sum of R414.4 billion for income and R414.2 billion for expenditure. The planned excess for budget income over expenditure is R0.2 billion.

More than 93 percent of the budget income is formed on the basis of revenue from the socialist economy:

	Billion Rubles	
	1985 Approved	1986 Draft
Revenue from the socialist economy	360.1	331.9
Payments from the population	31.6	32.5

The role of profit in the formation of state financial accumulations will increase markedly. It will total more than R188 billion, an increase of 8.9 percent on the current year.

Another important source of financial accumulations is turnover tax, which is provided for in the budget income at a sum of R102.5 billion.

Revenue from turnover tax is determined on the basis of the planned marketable funds and the qualitative improvement of their structure. In this connection, on the basis of the measures being carried out in the country toward the resolute eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism, the production of alcoholic beverages is substantially reduced compared with the plan approved for the current year: a reduction of more than 20 percent for vodka, liqueur and spirit products, and brandy, and nearly 80 percent for fruit and berry wines. The capacities thus freed are to be transferred to the production of nonalcoholic beverages, catering products, and other consumer goods.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and soviets of people's deputies must exercise unflagging monitoring of the prompt implementation of these measures. It is necessary to ensure that every association and enterprise fulfills the targets set for the production of consumer goods, the improvement of their quality, and the expansion of the range.

Income tax from kolkhozes is set at R1.2 billion for 1986.

In the total sum of payments from the population, state taxation will total R30.7 billion, taking into account the planned wage funds.

Budget expenditure in the main avenues is:

Billion Rubles

	1985 Approved	1986 Draft
National Economy	222.4	235.7
Sociocultural measures	124.0	131.8
Defense	19.063	19.063
Administration	2.9	2.9

The financing of the national economy is also ensured on the basis of investments of associations' and enterprises' own resources and bank credit. Taking this into account, the total sum of expenditure on economic development will by R429.2 billion, which is R18.6 billion more than in the current year. This substantial growth creates the necessary financial conditions for the further improvement of social production and the acceleration of its retooling.

The year 1986 will be the first year of implementation of the social program for the new 5-year period. The planned measures cover all aspects of Soviet people's life and labor -- the further improvement of the population's material security, the fuller satisfaction of requirements for food and industrial goods, housing construction, the expansion of sociocultural and consumer services, and the strengthening of environmental conservation. The USSR State Budget earmarks more than one-third of all appropirations directly for these purposes.

The sum of R3 billion is allocated for centralized measures to improve the population's living standard. It is planned to improve labor remuneration for workers employed in certain sectors of the national economy. Measures will be continued to improve pension provision and medical services for workers, employees, and kolkhoz members and to step up state assistance to families with children. A further increase in labor remuneration for workers in general and vocational education and other measures are envisaged.

Moreover, it is planned to continue the extinguishing of internal state loans floated earlier among the population.

In 1986 more than R27 billion is to be channeled into housing construction from the budget and other sources. Taking account of the transfer of some resources from production construction, this ensures the commissioning of apartment blocks with a total area of 114 million square meters and the improvement of housing conditions for approximately 10 million people. By the end of 1986, the state housing stock will reach more than 44 million apartments, and their total area will exceed 2.2 billion square meters. This is a tremendous asset for our people. Union republic councils of ministers, soviets of people's deputies, ministries, and departments must step up their concern for the preservation of housing, carry out prophylactic maintenance work on apartment blocks in good time, and seek to extend their life. Local soviets, ministries, and departments are allocated some R6 billion in state subsidy over and above apartment rents for the maintenance and repair of housing.

Within the system of measures for the qualitative transformation of the national economy, great significance is assigned to science and to increasing its real contribution to the acceleration of the rate of scientific and technical progress.

In light of the program directives of the June conference at the CPSU Central Committee, the plan and budget provide for measures for further strengthening the material and technical base of scientific research.

Out of the budget and other sources, R29 billion is channeled into the development of science. This expenditure will increase by 5.5 percent compared with the current year.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers must do everything necessary to ensure that the country's vast scientific and technical potential is used as fully and effectively as possible. It is necessary to resolutely increase the return on scientific research. Every ruble used for this purpose must result in a weighty addition to the national income.

The plan and budget have an important international aspect. They open up wide opportunities for the further development of economic cooperation in the world arena and testify to the Soviet Union's firm intention to participate actively in the international division of labor and to trade on a mutually advantageous and equal basis with all states, irrespective of their sociopolitical systems.

Foreign economic and other ties between the fraternal socialist states are developing progressively and fruitfully. In 1986 the reciprocal trade turnover between the USSR and the socialist countries will exceed R87 billion. Within the framework of the socialist community, the emphasis is on further deepening socialist economic integration and stepping up production sharing and specialization.

The plan and budget allocate the necessary resources for the further expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the developing countries. It is planned to continue to implement our trade and economic ties on terms of mutual advantage and equality with the developed capitalist states.

Financing Industry and Transportation

Comrade deputies! Industry has been and continues to be the leading sector of the economy. On the basis of its development and of increasing its technical standard, we must ensure the qualitative renovation of all social production in a short period. In 1986 industry is to be allocated R247 billion from the budget and other sources. Of that sum R183.9 billion is to be channeled into the development of heavy industry, which predetermines the expansion and fundamental improvement of the country's fixed capital, the provision of all sectors of the national economy with the latest equipment, and the acceleration of the pace of scientific and technical progress.

Approximately 30 percent of all spending in heavy industry is earmarked for the fuel and energy complex. Capital investment will grow by 24 percent in the power generating industry, 31 percent in the oil extraction industry, and almost 27 percent in the coal industry. Metallurgy, chemistry, and other base sectors will undergo accelerated development.

It is planned to further increase the production of high-quality consumer goods in accordance with the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere in 1986-2000. The output of group "B" industry will grow at preferential rates and increase by 4.9 percent. Ministries and departments are being allocated R63.1 billion to develop production. Capital investment in the food, light, and meat and dairy industries will grow by 10-40 percent.

Furthermore, heavy industry ministries will channel part of their resources into expanding the output of cultural and consumer and domestic goods. Their production will be increased by 6.2 percent. In order to increase the supply of material and technical equipment to enterprises manufacturing goods, it is planned to develop related sectors of machine building at preferential rates.

Thus, for the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances alone, the investment of means from all sources will be almost 13 percent more than in this year.

Much has been done recently to develop the production of high-quality goods. At the same time many ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises have real opportunities for substantially increasing their contribution to the resolution of this important social problem. USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and local soviets must utilize those opportunities to the fullest and widest extent. No association or enterprise, irrespective of its departmental affiliation, can stand aside from organizing the production of goods for the population.

The forthcoming period will be a crucial stage in the struggle to intensify in every possible way and accelerate scientific and technical progress. The targets stipulated in this sphere contain a range of economic and organizational measures aimed at accelerating the retooling of all sectors of the national economy on the basis of the widespread introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology.

Work will be actively pursued in 1986 to accelerate the development of machine building -- the material base of scientific and technical progress. State expenditure throughout the 11 machine-building ministries will total R18.1 billion, and capital investment will rise by more than 30 percent. This will ensure a growth of 6.6 percent in machine building output in 1986, compared to a 4.3 percent growth throughout industry as a whole.

The course of rapidly boosting machine building as the basis of scientific and technical progress is organically linked with the widespread launching of work to saturate production with modern, highly efficient equipment and advanced technology. In order to carry out this work ministries and departments will have at their disposal, over and above the budget allocations resources of more than R5 billion from special funds.

Starting in 1986 a new procedure will be introduced to provide economic incentives for labor collectives to produce high-quality output and to ensure their material liability for delivering obsolete equipment to the national economy. Mindful of this, ministries, departments, and organs of the USSR State Committee for Standards must step up in every possible way the monitoring of the production and introduction of new equipment in order to ensure that it is economical, reliable in terms of its indicators, and that it secures the highest labor productivity.

The decision has been taken this year to improve the pay of scientific workers, designers, and technologists -- all those participants in social production on whom the acceleration of the work to technically renovate the national economy directly depends. On completion of this measure, their pay will have been increased by an average of 15 percent.

The planned measures for accelerating the rate of scientific and technical progress are really and concretely realized in the national economic end results. In 1986 this factor is to account for a considerable proportion of the growth in national income and social labor productivity. In industry alone the planned increase in the technical standard of production will make it possible to release 880,000 workers, or 22 percent more than this year; labor productivity will grow by 4.1 percent and will ensure approximately 95 percent of the increase in output.

Fulfilling the task of production intensification, saving resources in every possible way, and improving the utilization of material, manpower, and financial resources requires the strictest observance of the policy of thrift in all components of the unified national economic complex -- from ministries to production teams. There are reserves for reducing materials-intensiveness, improving labor productivity, and increasing monetary accumulations at each enterprise, and they must be brought into play immediately.

Specific targets have been set in 1986 for saving the most important types of raw and other materials and fuel and energy resources. It is planned to reduce the materials-intensiveness of the social product by 0.6 percent. Expenditure of metal per unit of national income must be reduced by 2.7 percent compared to this year's 1.9 percent. The energy-intensiveness of national income will be 3 percent lower.

Resource-saving measures are to be implemented in the targets to reduce the level of production costs and overhead. It is planned to reduce the prime cost of industrial output by 0.9 percent and to obtain approximately 60 percent of the profits growth -- or over R5 billion -- by that means. Overall profit from industrial enterprises has been determined at R113.2 billion and will by 9.8 percent up on the current year.

Particular attention has been paid to making fuller use of secondary material resources in the national economy, which will make it possible to save around R13 billion.

Ensuring an acceleration in the rate of turnover of working capital is an important financial task. Large above-normative stocks of goods and material assets have accumulated at many enterprises. In practice this means that considerable resources drop out of national economic circulation. The creation of excessive stocks of raw materials increases the strains on material supply to production. At the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, for instance, stocks of goods and material assets at enterprises are to all intents and purposes virtually 45 percent above the normative.

The 1986 budget stipulates a target of R2 billion in terms of the accelerated turnover of working capital.

The program for the forthcoming year for stepping up the policy of thrift and bringing previously accumulated assets into economic circulation is defined as the minimum and must be unconditionally fulfilled. USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and soviets must strive for a real shift in saving all types of resources and increasing production efficiency.

However, some ministries are reorganizing their work too slowly. For example, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry were allocated considerable material and financial resources during the current 5-year plan to develop their production base. State resources from all sources during the 5-year plan were allocated as follows: Approximately R16 billion to the chemical industry; R38.6 billion to the coal industry; and R21.5 billion to the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry. At the same time, the state took additional measures to consolidate the sectors; economic position and to provide enterprises with the necessary conditions for autonomous financing. Social questions were also being resolved in these sectors on a planned basis.

However, the above-mentioned ministries have not achieved a significant improvement in increasing work efficiency and, for a considerable number of subordinate enterprises, are not ensuring the fulfillment of the main technical and economic indicators: the targets for output deliveries, labor productivity growth, the saving of resources, and financial results.

The Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry must fundamentally improve the sectors' work and accelerate their transfer to an intensive footing. These ministries must improve the work of every laggard enterprise, constantly monitor their activity, and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of all state targets.

Eliminating the laggardness allowed in individual sectors' production and financial activity is linked most directly with the real consolidation of the principles of autonomous financing. They are frequently ignored today. Each year a considerable number of enterprises in the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, for example, lose their own working capital through all manner of losses and waste.

Leaders of certain associations and enterprises sometimes forget V.I. Lenin's well-known remark that enterprises operating under autonomous financing are based precisely in such a way that they themselves are responsible -- and, furthermore wholly responsible for ensuring that they do not operate at a loss.

Autonomous financing as the main method of socialist economic management must be fully adopted by all subunits of social production and at all levels of management, including the highest level -- ministries -- and the primary cell -- production teams. In this respect decisive significance is attached to the consistent implementation of the most important principles of autonomous financing: the organic combination of incentives for high end results with accountability for any shortcomings and omissions in work. All the conditions for this have been created. In 1986 associations and enterprises will have economic incentive funds totaling R39.5 billion, or an increase of 12.2 percent.

The thrift and economy measures envisaged are indissolubly linked with the intensification of the campaign against losses, mismanagement, waste, and the embezzlement of socialist property. Accounting and monitoring must present an insuperable barrier to these negative phenomena.

A number of important measures have been adopted recently to improve accounting and monitoring. The centralization of accountancy in the country is basically complete. The level of mechanization and automation of accounting and calculation operations has risen considerably. Bookkeeping and statistical accounting have been streamlined and simplified this year. This is only the beginning, however.

Our national economy has a large network of accountancy and monitoring services; however, their work is still not efficient enough. Accounting and accountability are lax at many enterprises. Departmental monitoring services still often work without achieving the necessary effect. For its part, the USSR Ministry of Finance has still not taken all the necessary measures to improve the organization of accounting and monitoring in sectoral ministries and departments and is sometimes not exacting enough toward them in this matter.

Comrade deputies! Transportation, particularly rail transport, is of great significance for ensuring the efficient and coordinated work of all economic sectors in the unified national economic complex.

In recent years substantial measures have been implemented to help transportation strengthen its material and technical base and resolve the sector's social problems. However, transport services as a whole are still not meeting the needs of the national economy and the population.

In 1986 R30.7 billion will be allocated from the budget and other sources for the development of transporation and communications.

Ministries, departments, and soviets must improve the coordination of the work of all types of transportation to ensure a reliable transportation service for the national economy and the population, to improve the service's quality and economical nature, and to ensure the rational use of the resources allocated for the development of transportation.

Much work is being done in our country to restructure the management of the national economy. The results of economic experiments in industry and other sectors have shown the high effectiveness of the forms and methods of economic management tested. Beginning in 1986, ministries and departments working under the new conditions will account for more than one-half of industrial production, a considerable number of transportation enterprises, and all communications and consumer services enterprises. These measures will make it possible to make greater use of reserves for increasing production and achieving high end results.

Important and crucial tasks are entrusted to the finance and credit system. Financial organs and bank institutions are still not contributing fully to increasing social production efficiency. They must step up work considerably to concentrate monetary resources in the most important areas of scientific and technical progress, to uncover reserves more fully, and to introduce stricter monitoring both of the implementation of a strict policy of thrift in the national economy and of the safekeeping of socialist property.

Financing the Agro-industrial Complex

Comrade deputies! The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on further improving the management of the agro-industrial complex, eliminating fragmentation among departments, and stepping up integration between all components of agro-industrial production. These measures are aimed at improving the management of agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex, increasing production, and introducing intensive management methods on a large scale with a view to accelerating the rate of increase in foodstuffs. In accordance with the decision adopted, measures are envisaged to bring about the transition to the planning, financing, and management of the agro-industrial complex as a single whole at all levels.

Some R149 billion is allocated for the socioeconomic development of the agro-industrial complex from all sources, an increase of nearly R10 billion or 7.1 percent compared with the current year. These resources are earmarked for further improving the material and technical equipping of production, carrying out interrelated measures to ensure the preservation and prompt processing of agricultural products, and improving the quality of foodstuffs.

In the development of agriculture, the center of gravity is being transferred to the practical resolution of questions of the sector's intensification and the concentration of material and financial resources on the expansion of intensive techniques in arable and livestock farming. Work in further social restructuring will take place on a broad front in rural localities.

In order to implement these tasks, it is planned to allocate R109.5 billion from all sources to agricultural enterprises.

A further increase in deliveries of material and technical resources to agriculture is envisaged. Their volume will reach R32.2 billion.

For the intensification of agricultural production, great significance is attached to the fuller utilization of the reserves and potential of land reclamation. Some R12.2 billion is allocated for reclamation work, which will make it possible to expand the area of reclaimed land by more than 1.3 million hectares and flooded pasture by 2.7 million hectares.

The task is set for 1986 of accelerating the rate of economic and social transformation of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and increasing the contribution of this extensive region to the fulfillment of the Food Program. Some R9.5 billion is to be channeled into the development of the Non-Chernozem.

Thanks to the consistent implementation of measures to strengthen the rural economy, a comprehensive system of economic incentives for kolkhozes and sovkhozes has now emerged. Their profits will total approximately R24 billion in 1986. Nearly all of this profit will be kept for their own needs -- for the expansion of production and the formation of economic incentive funds. Budget appropriations totaling R3.3 billion are allocated to kolkhozes with insufficient profitability for socioeconomic measures. Moreover, as in previous years a state subsidy is envisaged for the agro-industrial complex as a whole for the production of a number of basic types of food and deliveries of agricultural machinery and mineral fertilizers.

The USSR State Agro-industrial Committee and its local organs must in every way step up efforts to increase the efficiency of utilization of the potential that has been created and seek a preferential increase in the volume of agricultural output and food compared with expenditure on their production.

Financing Capital Construction

Comrade deputies! At the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, the most important avenues of investment policy were defined. These are aimed at radically improving the state of affairs in capital construction and form the basis of the construction program for next year. The rate of capital construction is to increase considerably in 1986. The total volume of investments will by R185.9 billion, of which state capital investments will total R164 billion, an increase of 8.2 percent.

Here priority is assigned to the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises as an economical use for investments of state resources. This work is set at R37.4 billion, and will be 23 percent higher than this year.

An avenue of capital investments of fundamental importance is to be the strengthening of their concentration on the most important national economic projects and those nearing completion and the attainment of strict balance among all types of resources channeled into construction production.

Attention is drawn to the practice of scattering capital investments which persists in some places and which seriously retards the intensification of construction production. For this reason a number of ministries have allowed the normatives to be considerably exceeded as regards volumes of uncompleted construction and stocks of uninstalled equipment. Meanwhile targets for the commissioning of new production capacities are systematically left underfulfilled. This situation has arisen, for instance, in the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry.

The plan and budget set the target of substantially restricting the quantity of construction projects being embarked on. At the same time it is planned to commission uninstalled equipment worth R2.7 billion out of above-norm stocks accumulated earlier at construction sites.

The successful resolution of tasks in capital construction depends largely on the activity of contracting organizations. Construction ministries must ensure that increased labor productivity accounts for a significant proportion of the increase in contracting operations. It is planned to reduce the prime cost of construction and installation work by 0.5 percent. Construction organizations' profits are planned to amount to R11.6 billion, a 15.3-percent increase.

A number of important measures have been adopted recently on the vital problems of construction production. They are aimed at improving the planning, organization, and management of capital construction and improving design and estimate work and the system of labor remuneration and incentives for construction workers. Work is being done to give the sector material and financial assistance.

In 1986 R20.4 billion is allocated to the development of the construction industry, from all sources. The necessary conditions are created for normal activity on the basis of financial autonomy by contracting organizations. The profitability of construction production will average 13 percent.

In these conditions USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have at their disposal everything they need to bring about in practice and in a short time a substantial improvement in the end results of construction production, achieving a radical improvement as early as 1986 in the cause of improving indicators for the commissioning of capacities and projects scheduled for completion, reducing the prime cost of construction and increasing its profitability, and saving all types of resources at construction sites.

On the part of the USSR Bank for Financial Capital Investments and the USSR Gosbank and their local organs, the monitoring of the increase in the effectiveness of capital investments must be stepped up and resolute measures must be adopted to influence clients and contractors who scatter resources and commit other violations of estimate and plan discipline.

Financing Trade and Consumer Services

Comrade deputies! In our country unremitting attention is devoted to boosting the trade and consumer service sphere in every way in order to more fully to satisfy Soviet people's growing requirements.

The plan and budget outline a considerable expansion in sales of goods and everyday demand and the provision of consumer services. The further strengthening and improvement of the material and technical base of trade and consumer service enterprises are envisaged. Some R7.4 billion is allocated for the development of trade, a 7.2-percent increase.

Retail trade turnover will increase by R11.6 billion, to total R342 billion. There will be an increase in deliveries to the trade network of clothing and footwear, television sets, washing and sewing machines, bicycles, furniture, wallpaper, construction materials, and many other goods. From next year a new procedure will be introduced to provide economic incentives for the labor of trade workers, which will make it possible to step up their material interest in the fulfillment of the trade turnover plan. The profit of trade organizations is set at R10.6 billion.

The sum of R1.3 billion is to be channelled into expanding consumer services, an increase of more than 18 percent. The volume of sales of consumer services to the population will reach R10.7 billion and will increase by 6.7 percent overall and 7.2 percent in rural localities.

The crucial targets for the accelerated development of trade and consumer services make it incumbent on USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and soviets of people's deputies to utilize the available potential to ensure that the population's requirements for goods and all types of services are more fully satisfied.

Financing Social and Cultural Measures

Comrade deputies! The Land of the Soviets is a society of the people's incessantly growing prosperity, of their high standards of education and culture and rich spiritual life.

In 1986, some R131.8 billion is being allocated from the budget for social and cultural measures; in other words, in just 1 year this appropriation has increased by 7.8 billion or 6.4 percent. It will account for about 32 percent of all budget expenditure. Moreover, enterprises and organizations are channeling R35 billion of their own funds for social cultural purposes.

Distribution of budget expenditure for the individual categories of measures mentioned above:

Billion Rubles

	1985 Approved	1986 Draft
National Education, Science, and Culture	49.2	52.1
Health Care and Physical Culture	17.2	17.5
State Social Security and Social Insurance	57.6	62.2

The implementation of the provisions and requirements of the reform of general educational and vocational schools is steadily gathering pace. It is envisaged implementing a package of measures for the further improvement of the material and technical base of child and adolescent education. Funds are being allocated to provide schools with computers. New teaching establishments and preschool institutions will be constructed, and other measures will be implemented in the national education sphere.

It is intended to further strengthen the higher school and the middle link of cadre training. Vocational and technical treaching establishments will enjoy preferential development.

It is intended to further consolidate the material and technical base of health care. Work will be pursued to supply hospitals with everything necessary for treatment at the level of the modern achievements of medical science and technology. Approximately R17.5 billion is being allocated for the development of health care and physical culture. These funds will make it possible to improve the quality of medical services for Soviet people, pursue preventive treatment more broadly, and improve the availability of medicines for the population.

Concern for man and his health is inseparable from nature conservation and a careful attitude toward the environment. This concern is linked with the maintenance of a normal ecological situation in the country under the conditions of a developing production, with preservation of the flora and fauna and the purity of the atmosphere and water reservoirs, and with ensuring the reproduction of natural assets. These questions were examined this year by the USSR Supreme Soviet's July session. It was decided to elaborate a long-term state program for the protection of the environment and the rational utilization of the USSR's natural resources.

Expenditure on environmental protection measures funded by all sources will increase in 1986, and will reach more than R9 billion.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and soviets must step up the monitoring of environmental protection and the careful utilization of natural resources.

The USSR State Budget envisages considerable appropriations for the implementation of cultural enlightenment measures, the organization of the population's leisure, and the development of mass sports. Under the conditions of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism under way throughout the country, these funds must be channeled locally toward improving the work of palaces and houses of culture, clubs, and stadia and toward organizing the active free time of workers, employees, kolkhoz members, and their families. It is necessary to assist by all means the accelerated development of the material base of these institutions, their comprehensive intensification, and the increased efficiency of the utilization of existing facilities.

The improvement of the work of institutions of national education, culture, health care, and social security, and of sports facilities, together with the efficient and complete utilization of the allocated funds, must become the subject of constant concern on the part of all USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and local soviets.

The state social insurance budget is included in the USSR State Budget at a total of R51.9 billion, which is a 7.1-percent increase, It is well known that this budget is compiled and implemented by AUCCTU organs and serves the purpose of securing the working people's constitutional rights to pensions and allowances, sanatorium and resort treatment, and rest.

An important role in satisfying the working people's social needs belongs to state property and personal insurance. It is effected for the sake of consolidating the population's material well-being. By the end of 1986, a total of no less than 185 million voluntary insurance contracts to a total value of R240 billion is to be concluded with citizens.

Fuller use must be made of existing reserves for the further expansion of insurance work, and the material and technical base of Main Administration for State Insurance Organs must be consolidated. It is necessary to improve the existing types and to elaborate new, long-term types of property and personal insurance to meet citizens requirements, and also to comprehensively improve the provision of all types of insurance services to the population.

Financing Defense and Management

Comrade deputies! The Communist Party and the Soviet state have no task more important than their concern for peace. Next year's plan and budget have a clearly expressed peaceful thrust.

The Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, consistently acts in the world arena with a firm intention corresponding to the aspirations of all peoples: to preserve and strengthen peace on earth, to halt and reverse the arms race, and to deliver mankind from the danger of thermonuclear catastrophe.

The whole world has witnessed the major Soviet initiatives set forth by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These initiatives are imbued with a sense of high responsibility for the fate of the peoples and are distinguished by their consistent love of peace. They indicate real ways to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, lower the level of military confrontation, and establish throughout the world an atmosphere of trust, normal good-neighborly relations, and honest, mutually advantageous cooperation.

Defense expenditure in the USSR State Budget is envisaged at a total of R19,063,000,000, which represents 4.6 percent of all budget expenditure.

Comrade deputies! Proceeding from the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, work is now under way on the fundamental improvement of economic management at all levels. The positive experience accumulated in 1984-85 in the course of the economic experiments in industry and other sectors is being comprehensively taken into account in this work.

What has to be done is to raise planning to a new and higher level and sharply intensify the effectiveness of economic levers and incentives, including financial and credit ones. Associations and enterprises will be provided with better conditions for production and economic activity, and they will be given greater responsibility for building up the resources necessary for their production and social development.

Measures will be implemented, within the framework of the restructuring of the economic machinery, to improve the organizational structure of management. Organs are being set up for the leadership of the major sectorial complexes, and the general plans for the management of industrial sectors will be rendered more specific. There will be greater economic incentives for the performance of management functions in production with fewer workers in the management apparatus. The purpose of all this work is to create the best conditions for accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress.

The implementation of measures envisaged in 1986 for the improvement of management will make it possible to effect total expenditure savings of R1.1 billion, which have been taken into account in the budget and have been channelled into the financing of the national economy.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must promptly implement all the necessary measures to improve the management apparatus and achieve a real reduction in its costs. It is particularly necessary to pursue persistently a tough policy of thrift in management expenditure.

Union Republic State Budgets

Comrade deputies! The unbreakable unity of the Soviet Union's fraternal peoples and the common nature of their national and international interests are increasingly fully displayed in the struggle to fulfill the plans for communist building.

Thanks to the consistent implementation of the party line of accelerating socioeconomic development, positive developments have been achieved this year by all union republics in the economy and culture, and the population's well-being has been enhanced. The union republics are making a greater contribution to the improvement of the country's unified national economic complex. Work has been done on the further development and strengthening of the soviets' budgets and on the expansion of the rights and financial capabilities of local organs of power.

An extensive program of further economic and cultural building in all union republics is envisaged for 1986. Union republic state budgets are submitted in the following amounts:

	Million Rubles
RSFSR	100,510
Ukrainian SSR	32,199
Belorussian SSR	7,838
Uzbek SSR	8,119
Kazakh SSR	11,309
Georgian SSR	3,083
Azerbaijan SSR	2,870
Lithuanian SSR	3,783
Moldavian SSR	2,476
Latvian SSR	2,525
Kirghiz SSR	2,144
Tajik SSR	1,712
Armenian SSR	1,948
Turkmen SSR	1,509
Estonian SSR	1,623

The USSR State Budget includes a total amount of R183.6 billion in respect of the union republic budgets, which represents a 6.7-percent increase.

Comrade deputies! A report on the implementation of the 1984 USSR State Budget is submitted for approval by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The budget has been fulfilled 101.1 percent in terms of revenue and 99.8 percent in terms of expenditure. Detailed information on the budget's implementation has been supplied to the deputies.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have set the task of ensuring that 1986, the starting year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, becomes a turning point for the national economy. The implementation of that year's plan and budget will be of special importance for the switching of all sectors onto the path of intensification. This will require intensive and purposeful work on utilizing more fully all the reserves and potential of the socialist economy. As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo emphasized in its decision on the examination of the 1986 plan and budget, the main attention of party, soviet, and economic organs and labor collectives must be concentrated on organizing the precise fulfillment of plan targets.

Now, on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, an atmosphere of nationwide enthusiasm and selfless creative labor reigns in the country. Soviet people are fully determined to devote all their strength and energy to the successful fulfillment of the plans for the country's socioeconomic development.

Gorbachev Address

LD271038 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0842 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the second day of joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Greak Kremlin Palace: live]

[Text] Comrade deputies: Major questions of the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet state are submitted for discussion at the current session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The acts on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the State Budget for 1986, adopted by this session, are of huge significance for our country, its present, and future, and for each labor collective and each Soviet family.

The coming year, 1986, begins not only the first year of the 12th 5-Year plan, but opens a qualitatively new stage in the development of Soviet society. The plan for 1986 reflects the party's strategic line of acceleration of social and economic development of the country. It envisages high rates of growth in national income, industrial and agricultural output, and labor productivity. There will be a growth of effectiveness of material resources being utilized. Priority development of industries which are to ensure scientific-technical progress and raise the quality of production have been defined. Measures have been mapped out for accelerating the reconstruction, renewal, and modernization of production, and the perfection of management and the economic mechanisms. A further raising of the peoples' well-being is envisaged.

It is important, comrades, for all of us constantly to bear in mind the special features of the plan for 1986. Already in the first year of the 5-year plan, an even pace must be set for the whole 5-year plan period. On the basis of this, the rates for the national economy's development for the 1986 have been envisaged such that their fulfillment, together with a gradual build-up of intensity in the following years, will ensue a way to fulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year plan period as a whole. This will make it possible to avoid the situation which occurred in the last 5-year plan period when reduced indices were set for the initial years while the main growth was left to the last years.

It is well known to what negative results such a practice led. The second special feature of the draft plan is the fact that in its compilation, maximum account was taken of the need to accelerate scientific and technical progress. On the basis of the directives of the July conference in the CPSU Central Committee, first and foremost tasks for accelerating scientific and technical progress have been included in the draft. They have been envisaged by resolutions on the development of major directions of science and technology in the branches of the national economy. At the same time, the foundations upon which planning came to be based, have been revised to a great extent.

For the first time, the most important and general indicators of the scientific and technical progress of industries and of its efficiency have been envisaged in the draft. These indices are determined with the aim of intensifying the practical work of ministries, associations, and enterprises to secure the attainment of top targets in the development of science and technology.

The next special feature of the plan for 1986 is its orientation toward implementing a practical transfer to intensive methods of management. This is dictated by life itself, by the complicated situation which is developing with labor and material resources, and by the exhaustion of primarily extensive factors in the economy's growth.

Next year, we must ensure that the growth in the volume of production is to a maximum extent secured through savings of resources. In other words, economy is indeed becoming the main source of resource for the whole of the increase in production volume. This is shown by the following figures: Next year 97 percent of the increase in production will be obtained on account of labor productivity. The metal consumption of the national income [as heard] will be reduced by 2.7 percent and power output ratio by 3 percent. Finally, this is a wide transfer to new methods of management which have positively recommended themselves. From January 1986 over a half of all industrial output will be produced at enterprises working in new conditions.

In general, comrades, the line that has been taken is a correct one. Now we have to realize it, both in the process of further studying the plan in industries, republics, krays, oblasts, associations, and enterprises, and of course in concrete, practical work. This aspect must be stressed also because many workers at the center in the localities, including in the economic planning bodies, have not completely understood the importance of evaluating and solving the economic, social, and financial problems of the country in a new way.

The present session is taking place in a very responsible period. Prior to the congress, the April Plenum of the Central Committee worked out a policy line directed toward speeding up the society's social and economic development; made a start on substantial changes in the approaches to resolving economic and political tasks; and gave new pace to all the activities of party, state, and administrative organizations, as well as of all our cadres and collectives of workers. The political course of the party, both on issues of domestic life and on international problems, was given its fullest reflection in the most important theoretical and political documents which will be put before the 27th Congress of the CPSU; in the drafts of the new edition of the Program of the CPSU and of the changes in the Party Statutes, and in the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and in the Period up to the year 2000.

The first results of the great consultation underway between the party and the people show that the documents put forward for discussion arouse great satisfaction among Soviet people. Active support for the party's strategic course, support in word and deed, serve as the source of our optimism, our confidence in the correctness of the course chosen and that the targets will be fulfilled without fail.

As you know, comrade deputies, recently the Central Committee of the party and the Soviet Government adopted a series of major measures directed at accelerating the transition of the economy onto a course of intensive development, the raising of efficiency, of national economic management. Practical steps are being carried out for further putting things into order: strengthening labor and state discipline; the policy of very strict economies; and the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. In other words, in all spheres of public life, great intensive work has been unleashed, which is already beginning to bear fruit.

The new things which today are entering our public life have roused the Soviet people, have activated their creative strengths and have shown time and again what enormous reserves and possibilities lie in socialist system.

We may now firmly say: things have started to change for the better. The rates of production growth are increasing and other economic indices are improving. Despite the interruptions in a number of sectors of the national economy at the beginning of the year, Soviet people have managed to rectify the situation and secure the attainment of the economy's planned targets. Positive changes also are taking place in the country's agrarian sector. In the things which have been achieved, the enormous contribution by our heroic working class, which, not sparing strength and energy, and overcoming difficulties, has done everything possible to fulfill the designated plans. In the positive results there is the intensive labor by the collective farm peasantry, all workers of the agro-industrial complex. In our achievements there is the creative thought of scientists, engineers, and the people's intelligentsia. Soviet youth, which boldly and energetically tackles the resolution of difficult and complex tasks and actively supports the changes taking place in society linking its future with them, has been a pioneer and initiator of many important beginnings. We also link these changes with the stepping up of the activity of party, administrative, and trade unions organs and all our cadres.

In a word, comrade deputies, a great deal is being done. It would, however, be a mistake to overestimate all this; but this is not in our traditions anyway. We are at the beginning of the projected path, a path which is difficult and intense, demanding the combination of a creative approach to the tasks that life puts forward, with purposefulness, high discipline, and self-sacrifice. We have enormous reserves and possibilities, and we have to work solidly to put them into action and use them to the fullest.

This has to be done on all fronts of economic, social, and cultural construction, above all where the situation remains complex and delays are being overcome slowly. Now, in the final stage of the 5-year plan, it is necessary to work well in order to start, beginning next year, a confident and dynamic advancement, to assure the achievement of outlined goals, and to create prerequisites for the further qualitative transformation of productive forces of the country.

Comrades, the plan for 1986 illustrates graphically the peaceful creative character of our concerns. Our foreign political aspirations and the international policy of Soviet state are closely linked with such a peaceful trend of domestic policy. The foreign policy directives of the April Plenum of the Party Central Committee were a concrete expression of Leninist foreign policy at the present stage. The plenum underlined the necessity to activize in every way the peaceloving policy of the USSR on the broadest possible front of international realtions. It made a call for everything possible to be done for the forces of militarism and aggression not to prevail. It underlined the urgency of halting the arms race, of stepping up the process of disarmament. It advocated the development of equal, correct, civilized relations among states, and the broadening and deepening of mutually advantageous economic relations. These directives of the plenum were dictated by the time, specific features of the situation that had taken shape, and by the needs of the socialist policy of peace and progress. In its assessment, the Central Committee Politburo proceeded from the fact that as a result of the continuing arms race the degree of unpredictibility of events increases. The possibility of the militarization of space marks an entirely new jump in the arms race, which would inevitably lead to the disappearance of the very concept of stratetic stability, the basis of the preservation of peace in the nuclear age. A situation would be created when fundamentally important decisions, irreversible in their possible consequences, in essence would be taken by computers without the participation of human reason and political will, not taking into account criteria morals and morality. Such a development could lead to universal disaster even if triggered by a mistake, miscalculation, or technical failure of extremely complex computer systems.

In other words, the development of world events has reached a point where particularly responsible decisions are needed, when inaction or delay in action are criminal because the issue today is that of preserving civilization and life itself.

This is why we considered and still consider it necessary to adopt all measures to break the vicious circle of the arms race and not to lose a single chance to turn the course of events around toward an improvement. The issue today is posed in a supremely sharp and defined way. We must rise above narrow interests and recognize the collective responsibility of those states before the danger which lies in wait for the community of mankind on the threshold of the third millenium. It was precisely this approach that the April Plenum of the Central Committee empowered us to adopt in implementing foreign policy. This approach fully meets the interests of the Soviet people, the peoples of the socialist states, and as we became convinced, meets with understanding in other countries of the world.

Over a short period of time, but crammed with major international events, the Soviet Union has been striving to act in concert with the very widest circle of states in the interests of peace. Our basis was and is that to emerge from the phase of dangerous tension is only possible through the efforts of all countries, great and small.

Over the past months, political and economic links among the countries of the socialist community have become significantly more active and deep. Long-term programs of cooperation in the field of economics and scientific and technical progress have been worked out; a mechanism of energetic, concrete links has been set up, and coordination of foreign policy activity is becoming closer.

The meetings of leaders of fraternal countries in Moscow, Warsaw, Sofia, and Prague have become important landmarks on the road toward further consolidating the socialist community. Links with all socialist countries are developing and strengthening. Cooperation with states which have freed themselves from the yoke of colonial oppression and who are members of the Non-Aligned Movement is taking on a wider character. Significant steps have been made in developing relations with many of these countries. This is a factor of enormous significance in the troubled sea of contemporary international relations, a factor acting in favor of peace, equal rights, freedom, and independence for the peoples.

The Soviet Union also is putting effort into improving links with capitalist states. I would single out especially the recent Soviet-French meeting in Paris, during which substantial steps were taken to develop further bilateral cooperation, to strengthen European and international security, and toward a return to detente. We will continue to build our foreign policy on a multiplane basis, on the basis of firm and stable bilateral relations with all countries. However, the reality of the present-day world is such that it contains states which, by virtue of their military, economic and scientific-technical potential, and international weight, bear particular responsibility for the nature of world development, its progress and consequences. First and foremost such responsibility -- I stress, not a privilege but a responsibility -- is borne by the Soviet Union and the United States of America. If one approaches matters from these positions, the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting which took place last week was, in the estimation of the Central Committee Politburo, an important event not just in our bilateral realtions, but also in world politics as a whole.

I have already had occasion to speak of my first impressions of the talks with the U.S. President at the press conference in Geneva. The final document of the meeting, the joint statement, is also well known.

Today, speaking at this session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, I would like to appraise the results and the significance of the Geneva meeting in the context of the present-day situation, taking into account the experience of the past, and the prospects for the future and the tasks we have to solve. First of all I must say that the path to the Geneva dialogue was long and not easy for many reasons.

The U.S. Administration that came to power at the beginning of the eighties openly took a course toward confrontation, rejecting the very possibility of a positive development of Soviet-U.S. relations. I think that everyone recalls the intensity of the anti-Soviet rhetoric of those years, the nature of action by force of the U.S. ruling circles. The joint efforts of many years to create the necessary minimum of confidence in these relations were consigned to oblivion. Almost all the threads of bilateral cooperation were sundered. Detente itself was delcared as being counter to U.S. interests. Having taken up a course toward military superiority over the USSR, the administration began the realization of programs for re-equipping the United States with nuclear and other arms. The deployment [razveryvaniye] of U.S. first-strike missiles began in Western Europe. A situation was created which was fraught with a high level of military-political uncertainty and its attendant risks. And finally, in addition, the "star wars" program, the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" appeared. Washington seized on this idea, not giving much thought to the grave consequences which are inevitable in the event of its realization.

The idea of taking weapons into space is extremely dangerous for all the peoples of the world, without exception. But we know something else: This policy of the United States must inevitably lead to a clash with realities. That is what happened. The Soviet Union, together with its allies, stated clearly: Military superiority over us will not be permitted. Even among the allies of the United States there arose confusion in the face of this evident disregard for the interests of their security and Washington's readiness to put everything at stake in pursuit of the chimera of military superiority. This course aroused serious doubts even in the United States itself. The proclamation of the plan for the preparation of "star wars" resounded like an alarm throughout the planet. Those who thought that their line toward a confrontation would become the determinant one for international development were mistaken. I will add, perhaps, in this connection, that dreams of world domination are an impossibility, both as far as the purpose and the means are concerned. Just as the idea of perpetual motion comes from a lack of knowledge of the elementary laws of nature, imperial claims grow from a picture of the present-day world that is far removed from reality.

The Soviet Union has coupled its firm rebuff to the U.S. line toward disturbing the military-strategic balance with the promotion of large-scale peace initiatives and a display of restraint and constructive attitude in the approach to the central issues of peace and security. By our initiatives, and these amount to quite a few, we have clearly demonstrated what we are striving for in the world -- aims which we call the United States and its allies to strive for. These actions of the USSR have met with the warm approval of the world public, and they have been highly appraised by the governments of many countries. Influenced by these factors, Washington has been forced to maneuver. A show of love of peace has appeared in the statements of the U.S. Administration. It has not been backed up by facts, but the very fact that is has been made is symptomatic.

At the beginning of the year, at our initiative, an accord was reached on new talks between the USSR and the United States, talks which were to interlink the whole complex of space and nuclear armaments, and to make their goal the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to end it on earth.

The atmosphere of Soviet-U.S. relations and the international behavior of the United States began to undergo change to some extent, and thus of course could not be taken into account when examining the question of the possibility of a summit meeting.

In making such a decision our firm premise was that at the talks, central place must be given to those questions which determine our relations and also the whole world situation, questions of security. And at the same time we took into account the political and strategic realities in Europe and in the world, the opinion of our friends and allies, the positions of governments and public circles of many countries, and insistent appeals to the Soviet Union to do everything possible so that the summit might take place. We realized how much hope was being pinned on this meeting throughout the world, and we took specific steps to improve the international climate and to make it more favorable for the meeting.

At the talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva we put forward specific, radical proposals. What is the gist of these proposals? We proposed primarily to ban completely space strike armaments. We proposed this because starting an arms race in space, and even the deployment [razvertyvaniye] in near-earth space of antimissile systems alone, would not strengthen anyone's security. Covered by a space shield, nuclear attack weapons would become still more dangerous. The appearance of space strike weapons could turn the present strategic balance into strategic chaos, provoke a feverish arms race in all directions and undermine one of the most important foundations of its limitation, the ABM Treaty. As a result, mistrust among countries would grow, but security would be considerably reduced.

Further, together with a complete ban on space strike weapons, we proposed a one-half reduction of all existing USSR and U.S. nuclear weapons capable of reaching one another's territory, and to limit each side's overall number of nuclear warheads on them to a ceiling of 600 [corrects himself] 6,000 units. That is a radical reduction, measureable in thousands of nuclear warheads. Such an approach is just: It embraces all the weapons which make up the strategic correlation of forces. It makes it possible to take into account the volume of the nuclear threat really existent for each side, independent of how and from where the nuclear warheads are delivered to their territory -- by missile or by aircraft, from one's own territory or from allies' territory.

We regard the 50 percent reduction of the nuclear weapons of the USSR and the United States as a start: We are ready to go further, until complete destruction of nuclear weapons with the participation, of course, of other nuclear states also. Understandably, especial unease is provoked among the European peoples by the nuclear arms race. We well understand this unease. Europe is saturated with nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union advocates complete liberation of Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. But the United States and its NATO partners do not agree to this. Then we proposed starting merely interim solutions, later to be extended to further reductions. We are convinced that our proposals -- to weaken the nuclear threat and increase Europe's security -- are in keeping with the hopes of the European peoples. I want to stress the fundamental aspect of the matter: In three spheres of the talks -- on space, strategic offensive weapons, and medium-range nuclear weapons -- we are not making any proposals to the United States that would reduce its security.

Moreover, our proposals provide the opportunity for the resolution of such matters which the U.S. side also places among its particular concerns. For example, much is being said about Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles. Our proposals envisage that the number of these missiles will be reduced; thr proportion of their warheads [boyegolovka] within the overall level of nuclear charges [zaryad] will be limited.

Or, to give another example: There is much noise made in the West over the Soviet SS-20 missiles. We are proposing to reduce these considerably in the context of resolving the problem of distance [pauses] [as heard] nuclear weapons in Europe. The nuclear weapons of Britain and F ance are the stumbling block. They say that these cannot be discussed at Soviet-U.S. talks. We are ready to seek a solution to this; we propose to start a direct exchange of views with these countries regarding their nuclear weapons.

The Soviet proposals have been met with a broad and positive reaction worldwide. Behind them is the prestige of the Warsaw Pact states, who unanimously support our constructive stance. To a considerable extent, also in accord with our approach is the joint statement by the leaders of six countries -- Argentina, Mexico, Tanzania, India, Sweden and Greece. The Soviet initiative was perceived with approval and hope by the communist and workers' parties, major public organizations of various countries and continents, world-famous scientists, eminent political and military figures. It received a positive reaction from the majority of parties in the Socialist International, not to mention the thousands of letters from Soviet and foreign citizens which arrived for me on the eve of and during the meeting in Geneva. I would like to take this opportunity to express gratitude to their authors for the good wishes, for the advice and support, for their profound and sincere concern for the preservation of peace. [applause]

On the eve of the meeting, the Americans put forward their counterproposals. This is, in itself, a positive fact. One of our numerous initiatives evoked a favorable response. Much has been written in the press about the essence of these counterproposals. I shall not repeat their content. I shall only say that they are proposals which only go halfway, and in many ways are unfair. They are based on a one-sided approach, obviously dictated by a desire for military superiority for the United States and NATO as a whole. But the main point is that the U.S. position does not allow for a ban on the making of offensive space weapons. On the contrary, they want to legalize their creation. The position adopted by the U.S. side on the matter of "star wars" is the main obstacle on the path toward an agreement on arms control. And this is not our opinion alone. The governments of France, Denmark, Norway, Greece, the Netherlands, Canada and Australia also refused to take part in the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." On the eve of the Geneva meeting, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling upon the leaders of the USSR and the United States to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth. It was only the United States and some of its allies which considered it possible not to support this clear appeal from the world community. This is a fact, which, as they say, needs no comment.

One should, perhaps, also recall that there were powerful political forces at work in the United States, who were doing everything they could to at least emasculate the content of the meeting, to bring to nought its significance, even to wreck it. I think many people have fresh recollection of actions such as the testing of an antisatellite system, the appearance of the battleship "Iowa", carrying long-range cruise missiles, in the Baltic, the forced deployment of Pershings in the FRG, the decision to create binary chemical weapons, and finally, the adoption of yet another record military budget, and so on and so forth.

The President was already on his way to Geneva when the letter from the U.S. defense secretary became known, which entreated him not to agree to any accord with the USSR that would confirm the treaties on the limitation of strategic arms and antimissile defense, in other words, leaving the United States full freedom of action in all directions of the arms race, both on earth and in space. But was the matter really limited to the Pentagon alone? A sort of order, given to the U.S. President by U.S. ultra-rightwing circles represented by the ideological headquarters of the Heritage Fund, did not escape our attention.

The President was instructed to continue the arms race, not to give the Soviet Union the opportunity to switch funds to the realization of socioeconomic programs, and to strive, in the final analysis, to squeeze the USSR out of international politics. These gentlemen went so far as to set the U.S. Administration the task of forcing us to change our system and our constitution. These are familiar themes, comrades. We have had to listen to all this many times already. In a word, there were a good many attacks. All the same, we made a decision in favor of the meeting with the U.S. President. We made it because we did not have the right to neglect even the slightest chance restraining the dangerous development of events in the world. We made the decision realizing that if we do not manage to start a direct and frank conversation now, tomorrow it will be a hundred times more difficult, and maybe altogether too late.

There is no argument, the differences between us are enormous. However, in the world today the interlinkage and interdependence between us are so great. The acuteness of the time we are living through does not leave the leaders of the USSR and the United States, the peoples of the USSR and the United States, any alternative but to comprehend the great science of living together. From our very first tete-a-tete with the President -- and such conversations occupied a great deal of the meeting in Geneva -- the question was directly posed that the Soviet delegation had come to seek the solution of the most burning problem which is at the center of international life, the problem of preventing nuclear war and curbing the arms race. As I said to the President, therein lies the basic point of our meeting and this will also determine its results.

I must stress that the talks in Geneva were at times very pointed, I would be frank to the extreme. Here it is impossible to outwit eachother or to escape with political and propaganda cliches. Too much depends on these pivotal questions of war and peace. During the talks the U.S. side stubbornly insisted on the realization of its SDI program. We were told that the issue is of the creation of purely defensive means, which are allegedly in no way a weapon. It was said that these means will help to stabilize the situation and get rid of nuclear weapons altogether. It was even proposed that these means be shared sometime in the forseeable future, to open laboratory doors to one another. We frankly told the President that we do not agree with such assessments. We have carefully analyzed all these questions and arrived at the unequivocal condlusion that space weapons are not at all defensive; that they are capable of giving rise to the dangerous illusion that a nuclear first-strike can be made from behind a space shield, and a counterstrike be prevented, or at least attenuated. What guarantee is there that space weapons themselves would not be used as a means to knock out targets on earth? There is every indication that the U.S. antimissile space system is being planned not as a shield at all, but as part of a single offensive system.

Naturally, we cannot agree with the assertion that the space systems envisaged in his program are not weapons at all, just as we cannot rely on the assurance that the United States will share with us what they succeed in setting up in this sphere. If the laboratories are to be opened, then it is only for purposes of verification of compliance with the ban on the creation of offensive space weapons, and certainly not to legitimize them.

We are told of the desire to remove the fear of missiles, to secure the elimination of nuclear weapons overall. Such a wish can only be welcomed. If fully corresponds with the aims of our policy. It is, however, a lot simpler to eliminate these weapons without creating offensive space systems for this purpose. Whey spend tens or hundreds of billions of dollars and pile up more mountains of space weapons along with the nuclear weapons? What is the sense in that?

I asked the President, does the U.S. leadership really seriously suppose that while U.S. space weapons are being set up, we will reduce our strategic potential, and help the United States to weaken it with our own hands? It is useless to count on that. It is precisely the reverse that will happen. To restore balance the Soviet Union will be forced to raise the efficiency, precision, and might of its weapons in order to neutralize, if this is required, the electronic space machine of "star wars" being created by the Americans. Will the Americans feel more comfortable if the echelons of space weapons planned by the U.S. is complemented in space by our weapons? People in the United States surely cannot hope that they will retain a monopoly in space. At the least, all this is not serious. However, the U.S. Administration is still not abandoning the temptation to try out the possibility of gaining military supremacy.

Right now, by venturing into an arms race in space, they intend to outpace us in electronics and computers.

But, as has been the case many times in the past, we will find a response. It will be an effective response, sufficiently quick and quite likely cheaper than the U.S. program. We also said this to the President with all clarity. [applause]

I think that new approaches are needed, a fresh look at many things and, the main thing, political will from the leadership of both countries, for a real upturn in our relations, which would serve the interests of the USSR and United States and the interests of the peoples of the world. The USSR, and I stressed this in Geneva, does not feel emnity for the United States. It respects the American people. We do not base our policy upon a desire to encroach upon the national interests of the United States. I would say more. We, for example, would not want to change the strategic balance in our favor. We would not want this because this kind of situation will increase the suspicion of the other side and increase the instability of the overall situation. The way things are [zhizn skladyvaetsya tak], both our countries will have to get used to strategic partiy as the natural state. We will have to reach a common understanding of what level of weapons on each side could be considered relatively sufficient, from the point of view of its reliable defense. We are convinced that the level of this sufficiency is much lower than that which the USSR and United States in fact possess at the moment. And this means that weighty practical steps for the limitation and reduction of weapons are perfectly possible, measures which not only will not lessen, but strengthen security both for the USSR and the United States, and the entire strategic stability of the world.

What should I say about other matters discussed at the meeting? I will begin with the problem of regional conflicts. Both sides expressed concern over the preservation of such hot spots. This is understandable. Such conflicts are a dangerous thing, particularly given the threat of their spreading in the nuclear age. However, our attitudes to the causes and to ways of eliminating such conflicts are, one could say, not just different, but directly opposite. The United States, having become accustomed to thinking in terms of spheres of interest, reduces these problems down to rivalry between East and West. But, you know, in our times this is an anachronism, a recurrence of imperial thinking which denies the right of the majority of peoples to think and decide independently.

The deep sources of such conflicts are varied, often their roots lie in history, and mainly they lie in those social and economic conditions under which liberated countries are placed.

It is not accidental, of course, when talking about the problem of regional conflict that the United States keeps quiet about the brutalities of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, and the aggression of that country toward its African neighbors; the war of U.S. puppets in Central America and Southeast Asia; the plundering of Israel in the Near East, and many other things. Washington attempts to put the legitimate governments of states who are advancing on the path of national liberation, social progress on the same level as counterrevolution. It is obvious that we could not accept such an interpretation. We have told the President that we are for the recognition of the inalienable right of each people for freedom and its own independent choice of the path; for this right not to be trampled on by anyone; for there to be no attempts of interference from the outside; for freedom and not tyranny to win. We have been and will remain on the side of peoples who are defending their independence. This is our principled course. [applause]

The President touched upon the question of Afghanistan. In this connection it was confirmed once more that the Soviet Union advocates consistently a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. We are in favor of Afghanistan, our friend and neighbor, being an independent and nonaligned state. We are in favor of establishing a state of affairs which guarantees noninterference in Afghanistan's affairs and by this means, the question about the withdrawal of Soviet troops from this country will be solved. The Soviet Union and the government of Afghanistan are entirely in favor of this and if there is anyone who hinders the speedy solution of the question, then this is, above all, the United States, which finances, supports, and arms the counter-revolutionary gangs, wrecks efforts for the normalization of situation here.

Questions of bilateral relations had an important place at the talks. A certain amount of revival which has recently taken shape here has now been supported by specific agreements on exchanges and contacts in the sphere of science, education, and culture, and on the restoration of air links between our countries. But of course, it is much easier to develop in the full extent the potential founded here when the solution of questions of security, which define our mutual relations, starts. And if there is to be cooperation, then it must be equal cooperation, without any discrimination and without any preliminary conditions, without attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the other side. Here our position is firm and consistent.

How then is one to assess the main results of the Geneva meeting? The meeting was undoubtedly a significant event. Direct, clear and specific talks are useful; the opportunity to compare positions in a well-defined manner is useful. Too many explosive and acute problems had built up. We needed to discuss these seriously and attempt to move out of the impasse.

We value the personal contact established with the U.S. President. A dialogue between top leaders is always a moment of truth in relations between states. It is important that such a dialogue has taken place. In the present difficult times it is, in itself, a stabilizing factor.

But we are realists, and we must say straight out that at the meeting we did not succeed in finding solutions for the very important questions connected with ending the arms race. The unwillingness of the U.S. leadership to give up the "star wars" program made it impossible for specific accords to be reached at Geneva on real disarmament and, primarily, on the central problem of nuclear and space armaments.

The meeting did not result in any reduction in the amount of armaments stockpiled by both sides. The arms race is continuing. This cannot but cause disappointment. The USSR and the United States are still divided by major differences on a number of other fundamental questions concerning the world situation and the development of events in individual regions.

But we are far from belittling the importance of the accords reached in Geneva. I will recall the most important of them. There is, first and foremost, the affirmation in the joint statement of the understanding held in common that nuclear war should never be unleashed and that there can be no victor in one, and the pledge by the USSR and the United States to construct their relations on the basis of this indisputable truth and not to strive for military superiority.

We consider that this understanding, jointly affirmed at summit level, should in practice be used as the basis for the foreign policy of the two states.

As soon as it is recognized that by its very nature nuclear war cannot serve to achieve any rational aims, the stronger should be the incentive for preventing it, for ceasing the development [razrabotka] and testing of means of mass annihilation, and for the total liquidation of the stockpiles of nuclear weapons. And the more impermissible it now is to open up new directions for the arms race.

Of course, the joint statement is not a treaty. But it is a fundamental declaration of the positions of the leaders of the two countries, which imposes many obligations. The USSR and the United States also confirmed in precise terms their pledge to promote the enhancement in every possible way of the effectiveness of the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and they came to an agreement on joint practical steps in that direction.

In the current unsettled international situation this has no little significance for maintaining stability in the world, and reducing the risk of nuclear wars flaring up. The joint statement of the leaders of the two countries in favour of a comprehensive and total ban on and destruction of such a barbaric weapon of mass destruction as chemical weapons, has fundamental significance. I would like to hope that the United States in its practical policies will follow this important understanding. The accord of the leadership of the USSR and the United States to contribute jointly with other states participating in the Stockholm conference to its early completion by adopting a document which would include both concrete obligations on the non-use of force and also mutually acceptable measures for strengthening trust, also goes far beyond the framework of Soviet-U.S. relations. One can only welcome the fact that as a result of the meeting a number of useful accords in many areas for the development of bilateral cooperation between the USSR and the United States have appeared. I think that they will serve as a good base for raising the level of trust between our countries and peoples, if of course one takes an attitude of care to what has been worked out, and if one develops everything good that is laid down in it and does not seek artificial reasons to refute it. Special mention must be made of the significance of the accord achieved in Geneva on the continuation of political contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States, including new meetings at summit level. And so we are right in saying that the overall balance of Geneva is a positive one. The achievement of such a reassuring result undoubtedly to a decisive extent was contributed to by the constructive, consistent policies of our country. At the same time it would be unfair not to say here also that in the position of the U.S. side at the meeting, certain elements of realism came through, which contributed to the solution of a number of issues.

Of course, the real significance of everything useful that was agreed on in Geneva can only become manifest in practical deeds. In this connection I want to state that the Soviet Union for its part intends, with all determination and in the spirit of honest cooperation with the United States, to continue its attempts to achieve a curtailment of the arms race and a general improvement in the international situation. We are counting on such an approach being manifested also by the United States. I am sure the work carried out in Geneva will then bear real fruit. [applause]

Such is our assessment of this event and its role in international relations. I am pleased to be able to say that this assessment is shared by our allies, the fraternal socialist countries, as the meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member countries in Prague immediately after the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. summit negotiations, bears witness with utmost clarity. The participants in the Prague meeting stressed that the situation, of course, is still not a simple one. The struggle to improve it goes on, but the conditions of this struggle -- this one can say already today -- have gotten better. The meeting in Geneva is an important link in our long-term, joint, closely coordinated efforts which aimed to secure peace.

One naturally poses the question: How does one proceed in light of the results of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue in Geneva? As I have already said, we attributed great importance to the agreements reached in Geneva on holding new Soviet-U.S. summit meetings. I would like to stress that we do not approach this matter in a formal manner. What is important is not just the fact that there will be another meeting between the leaders of the two countries: The important thing is what its results will be. The peoples will await practical progress along the path outlined in Geneva; we shall strive towards precisely this. One must start preparing even now for the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, first and foremost in the sphere of practical policy.

In order not to make it more difficult to attain future accords, we are convinced that both sides must first and foremost refrain from actions which undermine what has been achieved in Geneva; must refrain from actions which would block negotiations and erode the existing factors limiting the arms race. This assumes, in particular, honest and precise observance of the agreement limiting antimissile defense systems, and further mutual observance by the sides of the relevant provisions of SALT-II.

The main thing, however, is of course to create the possibility for a genuine halt to the arms race and to start practical steps to cut the stockpiled nuclear arsenals. Does such a possibility exist? We are firmly convinced that it does. It does exist. It is true that at the present time our proposals, and the U.S. ones, on reducing nuclear weapons diverge in many respects. But we do not dramatize this fact. Compromise solutions are possible here, and we are ready to seek them. There is no doubt that with a development of events such as this, questions of reliable monitoring -- in which the Soviet Union has a very direct interest -- would also be resolved. One cannot rely on words here, all the more so when it is disarmament and the country's defense which is involved.

But in order to solve all these questions it is absolutely vital to tightly close the door through which weapons might penetrate outer space. Without this, a radical reduction in nuclear armaments is impossible. I want to say this with all responsibility, on behalf of our people and its supreme body of power. [applause]

An accord is attainable if it takes into account the interests of both sides. The stubborn desire of the U.S. side to go on with the creation [sozdaniye] of space weapons has only one end result -- the blocking of the opportunity of ending the nuclear arms race. Naturally, such an outcome would give rise to bitter disappointment among the peoples of the whole world, including, I am sure, the American people.

Today there is a real opportunity to sharply reduce the threat of a nuclear war, and subsequently to eliminate the possibility of one. It would be a fatal mistake to let this opportunity pass. We hope that what was said in Geneva about the SDI is not the last word from the U.S. side.

President Reagan and I made an arrangement to instruct our delegations at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space armaments to speed up the talks and to conduct them on the basis of the January accord between the two countries. Thus, it has been reaffirmed by both sides at summit level: An arms race in outer space must be prevented by tackling this question in conjunction with a reduction of nuclear armaments. This is precisely what the Soviet Union will be striving for, and this is precisely what we are urging the United States to emulate. By fulfilling in practice the commitments we have jointly undertaken, we will justify the hopes of the peoples of the whole world. [applause]

The longer it goes on, the more acute becomes the question of ending nuclear tests, first and foremost because an end would be made to the creation [sozdaniye] of new and the perfection of existing types of nuclear weapons. Because [pauses] to proceed [pauses] without modernization, the process of the withering away of nuclear arsenals, the phasing out of nuclear weapons, would gradually proceed. [sentence as heard] Because, finally, it can no longer be permitted that nuclear explosions -- they have amounted to hundreds -- disfigure our beautiful earth, swelling the alarm as to how future generations will live. That is why the Soviet Union announced its moratorium on all types of nuclear tests, and is prepared to extend this moratorium if there is reciprocity from the U.S. side.

We await from the U.S. leadership a concrete and positive decision which would have a very favorable effect on the whole situation, which would in many ways change it and would strengthen trust between our countries. Our moratorium is in force; it expires on 1 January next year. I think there is still a chance for the U.S. Administration to take careful stock of everything thoroughly, and with a sense of great responsibility to their own people and the peoples of all countries, and to arrive at a positive response to our call. We asked this question of the U.S. President in Geneva. The answer was silence. That is why I am emphasizing this. In reality, there are no reasonable arguments against banning nuclear tests. In fact, there are no arguments at all. Sometimes reference is made to the difficulties of monitoring. But the Soviet Union has clearly demonstrated the possibility of the implementation of such monitoring by means of national facilities. This year we detected an underground nuclear explosion of extremely small capacity carried out by the United States and not announced by it. We are ready also to examine the possibility of setting up international monitoring. Deserving attention in this connection are the considerations submitted in the message from six states proposing the creation on their territories of special stations for observing the fulfillment of an agreement on halting tests.

The whole world is raising its voice in favor of halting nuclear tests. At the UN General Assembly a resolution has just been passed calling for such a halt. Only three countries, the United States, Britain, and France, voted against it. This is worthy of deep regret.

There is still time. I think the leaders of the United States and other nuclear powers will make use of it, understanding, if they really understand, their responsibility to the world. This is an opportunity, a specific opportunity, for the leaders of these states to demonstrate, by a specific step on a very major question in the defense of peace and against the arms race, their peaceloving aspirations about which they speak so much and so often. Time will show to what extent these leaders' words and deeds match. We will wait. But obviously the peoples of these countries must also say their word to their governments. I do not think this will be regarded as interference by the USSR Supreme Soviet in the internal affairs of these countries. I think it should be seen as an appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to come to a realistic solution of such a major question of modern times. [applause]

Altogether, the Soviet Union proposes an all-embracing complex of measures which would block all the roads of the arms race, whether in space or on earth; whether in nuclear, chemical, or conventional weapons. The specific proposals in this respect are known in Vienna, in Geneva, and in Stockholm. They remain in force and retain all their topicality.

Europe should be mentioned separately. The task of preventing the further raising of the level of military confrontation is more acute here than ever before. The European house is a house in common, where geography and history have closely interlinked the fates of dozens of countries and their peoples. The Europeans can only preserve their house and make it better and collectively safer, following the sensible standards of international intercourse and co-operation. We proceed on the basis that Europe, which has given so much to the world in the fields of culture, science, technology, and progressive social thought, is capable of setting an example also in solving the highly complex problems of contemporary international life. The foundations for this were laid 10 years ago in Helsinki. In the final analysis, we are most deeply convinced that the whole world, including the United States of America, will gain from the positive development of the situation in Europe. We have been working and shall continue to work for the more energetic consolidation on the long-suffering European Continent of the principles and policy of detente, for overcoming the obstructions of the past and the consequences of the confrontation of recent years.

I would like to make particular mention here of commercial and economic relations. The business circles of many countries of the West would like to make wider economic contacts with us. I have heard from very influential representatives of these circles about this, of the readiness for large-scale contracts and readiness to begin large joint projects. And in my opinion, those politicians who try to put limitations on this natural desire for business cooperation, in the hope of punishing someone and doing damage to the other party are simply illogical. Such a policy long ago had its day. It is much more useful to employ one's efforts toward something else, with the aim of enabling commercial, scientific, and technical exchanges to strengthen the material basis of agreement and trust.

In the struggle for stable peace and cooperation between peoples in Europe and other continents, we shall continue to cooperate closely with our allies in the Warsaw Pact and with all the countries of the socialist community. The Warsaw Pact member states will never, under any circumstances, compromise the security of their peoples. To an increasing extent, they will also join their efforts within the framework of the CEMA with the aim of speeding up scientific and technical progress and socioeconomic development.

Cooperation with the Nonaligned Movement, including all-round cooperation with the Republic of India, for whose people and leadership we have the profoundest respect, is of tremendous significance in making international relations more healthy. [applause]

The Soviet leadership attaches serious significance to the Asian-Pacific area. The Soviet Union's longest borders are in Asia. There we have both true friends and reliable allies, from neighboring Mongolia to socialist Vietnam. It is extremely important to ensure that this area does not become a source of tension, a sphere of military confrontation. We are in favor of broadening political dialogue between all the states situated there, in the interests of peace, good-neighborliness, mutual trust, and cooperation. We welcome the position of the PRC opposing the militarization of space as well as its statement refusing to make first use of nuclear weapons.

We are in favor of improving relations with Japan. We are confident that this is a real possibility. It stems from the simple fact alone that our countries are immediate neighbors. In removing the nuclear threat, in this fundamental issue, the interests of the USSR and Japan cannot but coincide.

We have relations of equal cooperation with many states of Latin America, Africa, and the Near East. The Soviet Union will continue to work purposefully on developing these relations. We particularly value the close ties we have established with countries of a socialist orientation situated on various continents. Today, the peoples of the whole world are faced with a multiplicity of issues, such as can only be resolved jointly and only under conditions of peace.

Just a few decades ago, people did have virtually no serious ecological problems. But our generation has been witness to the mass destruction of forests, disappearance of animals, pollution of rivers and lakes, broadening of desert zones -- and what kind of world will future generations see? Will they be able to live in it if we do not stop the predatory destruction of nature, if the economic, technical, and scientific achievements of our age are turned not to the needs of securing conditions for the existence and development of man, of the environment in which he dwells, but to perfecting the instruments of annihilation?

Or take the sphere of energy; so far we are living mainly on the resources of the bowels of the Earth. But, what was deposited near the surface is being exhausted and their further use is becoming more and more expensive and more and more difficult, and this is not an endless source.

The growing gap between the handful of highly-developed capitalist countries and those developing countries -- and they are the vast majority -- whose fate is poverty, famine and hopelessness also contains the seeds of dangerous upheavals. The gulf between these two world poles is becoming ever wider and the relations more and more antagonistic. They cannot be any other unless the developed capitalist countries change their egoistic policies.

The resolution of all these problems is within the powers of mankind if its efforts and intellect are joined. New heights in the development of civilization will then be accessible. Militarism is hostile to the peoples; the arms race, which is whipped up by the thirst for profit by the military-industrial complex, is reckless. It strikes at the vitally important interests of all countries and peoples. This is why, when it is proposed to us that instead of destroying nuclear weapons we should spread the arms race to space as well, we say firmly: No. We say no because that step would mark a new and senseless waste of means.

We say no because this means increasing the danger hanging over the world. We say no because life itself requires not a contest in weapons, but joint action for the good of the world. The Soviet Union is a resolute supporter of the development of international life in this direction. [applause]

At the initiative of the USSR, and with the participation of scientists from various countries, development has begun of the Tokamak thermonuclear reactor project, which opens up the opportunity of a radical solution to the energy problem. According to the scientists it is possible even this century to create a sun on earth. [zemnoye solntse], an inexhaustible source of thermonuclear energy. We note with satisfaction that it was agreed in Geneva to continue this important work.

Our country has put forward for examination at the United Nations an extensive program for peaceful cooperation in space, for the creation of a world space organization which would coordinate the efforts of countries in researching the assimilation of space. The possibilities for this are truly inexhaustible. These are fundamental scientific research and use of the results in the fields of geology, medicine, science, the study of climates and the natural environment. These are the creation of a global satellite communications system, remote probing of the earth. These are finally, the creation and use of, in the interests of all peoples, new space technology, including big scientific orbital stations, various manned craft, and, in the long term, the industrialization of near-earth space. This is a real alternative to the "star wars" plans aimed at a peaceful future for all mankind. The Soviet Union came forward as one of the active participants in concluding an international convention on a system for the economic use of the resources of the world's oceans. The resolution of this task is also of great significance for securing progress in human civilization and for expanding and multiplying the capacities at the disposal of contemporary society.

We propose to the whole world, including the capitalist states, a wide, long-term and comprehensive program of mutual cooperation, bearing in mind those new opportunities which are opened for mankind by the era of the scientific and techncial revolution. And in implementing this program the cooperation of two states such as the Soviet Union and the United States of America could play a far from minor role.

Our policy is clear. It is a policy of peace and cooperation. Comrades, the sources of the success of our foreign policy are in the internal nature of the socialist system. The Communist Party is well aware of and greatly values the support of the whole people for its domestic and foreign policy. This support is seen in the daily practical work of millions and millions. The results achieved in the economy are not just economic, but a most important moral and political result, showing the correctness of the course we have taken. Ahead of us are important and difficult matters, but difficult -- as the great Lenin taught -- is not the same an unrealizable. Certainty in the correctness of choice of roads is important, and this certainty increases revolutionary energy and revolutionary enthusiasm a hundredfold. This certainty, which multiples our strength, exists in the party and in the Soviet people. [applause]

We are sure that every Communist, every worker, every peasant, every engineer and scientist, every labor collective will fulfill their duty with an awareness of their great responsibility to the homeland. We are sure that at every workplace everything will be done so that the plans for 1986 will be successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled, so that our country becomes even more wealthy and mighty, and the cause of peace on earth becomes stronger and triumphs. [applause]

Second Day

LD270730 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 27 Nov 85

["Second Day of the USSR Supreme Soviet Session" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 27 TASS -- The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament), which opened in the Kremlin yesterday, is continuing its work today. The deputies to the supreme legislative body of the USSR are to adopt a plan for socio-economic development and budget for next year, hear the question of the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, make amendments to the fundamentals of the USSR legislation on public education and examine some other issues.

Leaders Arrive

LD270748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Today the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet continued its work in the Great Kremlin Palace in a joint session of the chambers. Deputies and guests greeted with stormy, prolonged applause: Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolhikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Talyzin, Yeltsin, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, and Nikonov.

Moscow TV Report

LD270925 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0815 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Announcer-read video report from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpts] "A final speech on the question of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1986 and on the fulfillment of the plan in 1985 was delivered by Deputy Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of USSR Gosplan.

In separate voting in the chambers, deputies unanimously adopted a law about the state plan for the development of the country for 1986 and decisions about the progress of plan fulfillment for 1985. A final speech on the question of the country's state budget for 1986 and about the fulfillment of the budget for 1984 was delivered by Comrade Dementsev, first deputy USSR Minister of Finance.

In separate voting in the chambers, the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the state budget for the coming year, and approved a report on the fulfillment of the budget for 1984.

A report on the inclusion of changes into the bases of legislation of the USSR and union republics, on people's education and other legislative acts of the USSR in connection with the basic directions of the reform of general education and technical training schools then was delivered by Deputy Kravtsov, USSR minister of Justice.

[Video shows Gorbachev entering from back of platform coming down center aisle to take his seat, followed by Gromyko. Long shot of other leaders taking places. Video continues with alternating long shots of platform, shots of speakers, and of body of hall. Presidium members shown seated as follows: From left to right, front row: one empty seat, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Gromyko, Gorbachev, (aisle), Nikonov, Zaykov, Yeltsin, 2 empty seats; Second row: One empty seat, Vorotnikov, Aliyev, Solomentsev, Grishin, (aisle), Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, 3 empty seats: Third row: Chebrikov, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Talyzin, (aisle), Shevardnadze, Sokolov, and 3 unidentifiable male figures.]

State Plan, Budget Approved

LD270926 Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 27 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the Kremlin.

The Soviet Parliament today approved a plan of economic and social development and a budget for 1986. The session of the country's supreme legislative body opened in the Kremlin yesterday.

The plan for the next year was already examined at workers' collectives, at ministries and departments, at party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and planning bodies, at Soviets of all lebels and at deputies' commissions at the highest body of authority.

The deputies-members of standing commissions arrived in the Soviet capital long before the opening of the session. Documents submitted by the Soviet Government were thoroughly discussed in the course of three weeks at 17 preparatory commissions. Heads and specialists of various branches of the national economy took part in the work.

The procedure of work on the Draft Plan and Budget has acquired special significance nowadays. Profound changes connected with the intensification of the Soviet economy, with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, as envisaged by the Draft Guidelines of the country's Economic and Social Development for the 12th 5-Year Plan Period (1986-1990) and Through the Year 2000, should be reflected already in the plan for the next year.

Recommendations drawn up by the preparatory commissions were included in the conclusions of the plan and budgetary and other standing commissions of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet on the 1986 plan and budget. The deputies approved the documents at the session today, making the state plan and budget a law.

Plan, Budget, Summit Debated

LD271443 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The USSR Supreme Soviet session continues in Moscow:

A final speech on the question of the state plan for economic and social development for the coming year and the fulfillment of plans this year was delivered by Deputy Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosplan. In separate voting in the chambers, the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the plan for 1986. The plan establishes the rates of growth in basic indices of economic and social development.

The national income used for consumption and accumulation will rise by 3.8 percent compared with 1985, and industrial production will rise by 4.3 percent. A decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet was then adopted concerning the rate of fulfillment of the plan for 1985.

A final speech on the question of the USSR State Budget for the coming year and the fulfillment of the 1984 budget was delivered by Dementsev, first deputy USSR finance minister. In separate voting in the chambers, deputies unanimously adopted a law on the budget for 1986. The session adopted a decesion on the approval of a report about the fulfillment of the budget for 1984.

Deputies then examined the question of the insertion of changes into the bases of the legislation of the USSR and union republics concerning people's education, and other USSR legislative acts in connection with the basic directions of school reform. A report on this question was delivered by Deputy Kravtsov, the country's justice minister. A supplementary report of the Committee for People's Education and Culture and the Committee of Legislative Proposals [predpolozheniye] of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the Country was delivered by Fedoseyev, chairman of the Committee for People's Education and Culture of the Soviet of Nationalities. In separate voting in chambers, deputies unanimously adopted these laws of the USSR.

A report on the approval of decrees was then delivered by Mentseshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputies adopted the corresponding laws and decisions in accordance with the report.

The session continued with discussion of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, and the international situation. A report was delivered by Mikhail Sergevevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the debates were: Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian CP: (Otvo) a grinder at Moscow First State Bearing Plant, Slyunkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian CP: (Stakheyev), team leader at Nagornaya mine, Kemerovo Oblast; Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad Party Obkom, (Kalinsiy), chairman of Krasnyy Oktybar kolkhoz, Latvian SSR: Aytmatov, secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Writers: and Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Debates on this question continues.

Session Ends

LD271341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 nov 85

[Excerpts] The USSR Supreme Soviet session ended in the Kremlin 30 minutes ago.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report. Eleven deputies spoke in the debates.

Ligachev, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Soviet of the Union, read the draft decision on the report of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

In separate voting in the chambers, deputies unanimously adopted the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the resultsof the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva and the international situation. This concluded the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation.

Masol 26 Nov Address

PM281541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 85 Morning Edition pp 6-7

[Apparent text of coreport of the Soviet of the Union Planning and Budget and other standing commissions delivered by Deputy V.A. Masol, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission, at the 26 November afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union: "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986, the Progress in Fulfilling the States Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1985, the USSR State Budget for 1986, and the Implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1984"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union together with the commisssions of the Soviet of Nationalities, in accordance with the instruction of the USSR Supreme Presidium, have conducted a preliminary examination of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1986 and analyzed the progress in fulfilling the plan targets this year and the implementation of the budget for 1984.

The deputies who are members of the commissions noted with profound satisfaction that changes the party is effecting in all spheres of public life fully express the working people's wishes and feelings.

Soviet people assess highly the exceptionally important contribution to the pursuit of our country's peace-loving policy made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during the Geneva meeting.

The work of the Supreme Soviet session is taking place during the direct preparation for the 27th Party congress. Throughout the country -- in all party organizations and labor collectives and among the population -- people are studying and discussing with interst documents of tremendous political importance -- the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes to the Party Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the Period Through 2000. These party documents are based on the concept elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and achieving a new qualitative state for society on this basis. In submitting the prospects for the country's development for nationwide consultation, the party is reaffirming that it exists for the people and serves the people.

Soviet people are responding to the measures the party is implementing by the growth of their political labor activeness and by the mobilization of their efforts to the fulfillment of the plans for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole. The pace of production output is being built up in industry. Whereas for the first quarter of this year production output growth was 2 percent, in the first 10 months of the year it reached 3.8 percent

Despite unfavorable weather conditions in a number of parts of the country the rural workers achieved an increase in the production of many types of agricultural output and their sale to the state. Some 90 percent of the increase in industrial output, and the entire increase in the output of agriculture and in railroad shipments will be obtained by raising labor productivity.

Comrade deputies! The plan for 1986 has been elaborated in accordance with the demands of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR. It takes into account the party's instructions on increasing the pace of the growth of social production and its efficiency, saving all types of resources, accelerating scientific-technical progress, ensuring the priority development of the sectors which ensure production intensification, improving economic and financial work, and improving Soviet people's living conditions.

For very important indicators of economic and social development like the national income, social labor productivity, industrial and agricultural output, and retail trade turnover, the growth rates planned for 1986 exceed the average annual rates achieved for the current 5-year plan.

The country's state budget for next year provides for the necessary financing for the measures outlined in the plan. Appropriations for the development of the national economy will increase 4.6 percent compared with this year while appropriations for sociocultural measures will increase 6.4 percent.

The standing commissions have analyzed in detail the state of affairs in every sector of the national economy and in the economy of each union republic, proceeding from the party's strategic course toward accelerating economic and social development. The commission's comments and recommendations are set out in the conclusions in your possession. Allow me to dwell on some of them.

A very important condition for achieving all the indicators outlined for 1986 in the development of the economy and social production efficiency, the commissions' sessions stressed, is the unconditional implementation of the targets and measures in the field of the accleration of scientific-technical progress. They are now contained in all sections of the state plan and are more fully combined with the targets for improving the technical standard of production and the quality of output and the effectiveness of the use of resources.

The USSR Ministries and departments, union republics' councils of ministers, USSR Gosplan, State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR Academy of Sciences, and USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must considerably step up organizational work to fulfill the projected plans for the development of science and technology and the targets of the scientific-technical programs.

The practice of past years shows that an effective mechanism for monitoring the implementation of these plans has not yet been elaborated. They have been regularly underfulfilled. This year too, despite the party's demands for a resolute change in the attitude toward questions of scientific-technical progress, there has so far been no marked improvement. The plan for the first 9 months for the number of measures was fulfilled only 85 percent. There is a particularly unsatisfactory situation in the Ministry of the Communications Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the USSR Ministry of construction, and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry.

The USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy is delaying the assimilation even of the licenses which have been purchased. Obviously the power of inertia is still too great in these matters. This situation must be resolutely changed.

Proceeding from the dominant role of machine building in implementing the scientific-technical revolution, the plan for 1986 provides for preferential rates for its growth, particularly of machinetool building, instrument building, and electronics. This will make it possible to satisfy more fully the national economy's requirements for the renewal of the production apparatus, above all of the fuel and energy and agro-industrial complexes and the raw material sectors of industry, and also to expand the production of consumer goods which are in demand and the offering of services.

The machine building ministries must rapidly improve the structure of the output produced and improve its technical standard and reliability on the basis of the use of the latest achievements of science and technology. It is also necessary substantially to expand the production of specialized modern metalworking equipment for our own needs and to accelerate the retooling and modernization of our enterprises.

A very important yardstick of the quality of the machinery and equipment produced should be their compliance with the demands of world standards, their real competitiveness on the foreign market, and the expansion of exports on this basis.

Next year's plan for resources is balanced with a consideration for the stepped up targets for saving fuel and raw and semifinished materials. That is why the fulfillment of the plan as a whole is linked to a considerable extent with obtaining the envisaged saving. As is well known, many of the country's labor collectives have undertaken to work at least 2 days this year using saved material resources and they are successfully fulfilling these undertakings.

But this year many ministries are failing to meet the savings targets. The reduction in unit expenditure of boiler and furnace fuel is expected to be lower than planned at the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Material Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy while the reduction of unit expenditure of electricity is expected to be lower than planned at the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers and the Ministry of the Coal Industry and that of rolled ferrous metals is expected to be lower than planned at the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and the Ministry of Machine Building.

Evidence of some economic leaders' irrational approach toward the use of existing facilities is the fact the accumulation of stocks of raw and semifinished materials is outstripping the growth of production. Here a number of leaders are continuing to insist on the need to increase the resources earmarked.

The task of saving resources is being stepped up next year. The CPSU Central Committee recently noted the importance of the experience accumulated in the Ukrainian SSR in introducing low-waste and waste-free technologies, new construction materials, and substitutes for raw material in short supply and in using manufacturing systems and complexes for the widespread introduction of secondary resources into production. This work is being performed in a plan-governed way here. The Ukrainian SSR national economic plan has established appropriate targets for 47 ministries and departments and all oblispolkoms and also for enterprises of union subordination.

According to calculations made in the Ukraine the proportion of secondary raw and semifinished materials in the republic's overall resources consumption is twice as high as for the country as a whole.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and other departments are still resolving these questions only extremely slowly at all-union level. Every year the state fails to receive output worth many billions of rubles because of the unsatisfactory state of the collection and processing of scrap ferrous and nonferrous metals, waste paper, glass, and timber. Millions of tons of ashes and other waste have been accumulating unused for years at mining enterprises and power stations. Yet these are good materials which could be widely used in constructing highways, for instance. Losses in producing, transporting, and storing a number of types of agricultural products, construction materials, and fuel frequently "eat up" a considerable proportion of the growth projected for them.

The USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must examine these questions additionally and launch widespread, purposeful work on saving and thrift.

Great, complex tasks must be resolved next year by the sectors of the fuel and energy complex. The tension in supplying the national economy with fuel and electric and thermal energy is not abating, which was manifested particularly last winter.

The party Central Committee and the government have defined large-scale measures for helping the oil and gas workers of West Siberia, which is a very important oil and gas region in the country. This creates good conditions for eliminating the existing discrepancy in satisfying the national economy's fuel requirements.

The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the Ministry of the Gas Industry must organize matters so as to ensure the fulfillment of the decision which has been taken, to build up the extraction of fuel and raw material on the basis of improving the scientific-technical standard of work, and to seek to increase the yield of the seams.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry must accelerate work on the modernization of mines and pits, take steps to improve the standard and reliability of mining equipment, and stabilize the quality of coals.

With a view to improving the reliability of energy supplies to the national economy, at the initiative of the standing commissions on energy the government has authorised the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to implement additional capital investments next year to the sum of R600 million, including R450 million for construction and installation work, to create the necessary groundwork in the construction of power stations.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification must take every step to fully assimilate the funds earmarked, to unconditionally fulfill the plan targets for the commissioning new power capacities, especially at atomic power stations, and to install electricity grid projects and must step up work on the retooling of power stations. With a consiserationfor this year's lessons it is necessary to ensure the complete and reliable readiness of energy and heat supplying enterprises for operation under winter conditions.

From the position of the rational use of fuel resources it is hard to overestimate the importance of the transfer of automotive transport to diesel fuel and gas which is being carried out. But this matter is advancing only slowly.

The construction of gas-filling compressor stations and the production of the necessary equipment for trucks are being carried out unsatsifactorily. The Ministry of the Gas Industry is failing to supply this equipment in complete sets while enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building are producing insufficiently prefabricated compressors. The Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the construction ministries, and the union republic councils of ministers have been recommended to take urgent measures to eliminate the lag which has been allowed.

The increased tasks now facing construction and the increase in the volumes of capital investments and construction and installation work require a fundamental improvement of matters in this sector. But the deputies noted with alarm that the situation is being rectified intolerably slowly.

The USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have failed to take exhaustive steps to concentrate capital investments on construction sites near completion and to reduce the number of projects simulaneously under construction. The majority of construction ministries are failing to fulfill the contract work plans. The quality of the projects erected remains low. The capacities and the production base of construction organizations are being built up only feebly. The growth of labor productivity lags behind the pace of its provision with machinery.

The effective and timely use of equipment purchased abroad is not always ensured because of delays in commissioning industrial projects and the unsatisfactory link between import plans and capital construction plans.

The deputies are particularly perturbed by the state of affairs in housing construction. Everyone knows that our country is carrying out housing construction on broad scales. Advanced industrial methods of construction are used extensively here. But in many places the installation of houses is delayed for a long time. Their commissioning with numerous major omissions and defects, without providing amenities for the adjacent territory and without laying good roads, has become a regular feature. The principle of constructing microregions as a package with the necessary commercial and socio-consumer projects is frequently violated. All this overshadows the joy of those moving in to new housing and gives rise to numerous justified complaints.

This situation is to a considerable extent the result of the slackening of the exactingness displayed by the local soviets of people's deputies. They must resolutely alter their attitude to this important matter.

The commissions believe that the USSR ministries and departments and union republics' councils of ministers should do additional work on all questions of construction next year, prevent the dissipation of construction organizations' capital investments, resources, and capacities, and improve the standard of organization of construction production and exactingness with regard to the projects commissioned. It is necessary to ensure the complete fulfillment of the important decisions taken recently on the development of industrialization and the raising of labor productivity in construction, the further improvement of planning estimates, and the enhancement of the role of expert appraisal and supervision by the designer [avtorskiy nadzor] in the sector.

The legal demands made on specific violators of construction norms and rules and on those guilty of slipshod work in planning and erecting projects and their administrative and material responsibility must be enhanced.

The relevant state organs must accelerate the elaboration of a number of new enforceable enactments for contract agreementsand the procedure for financing construction and a number of othermatters.

Comrades! The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR plans the further consolidation and enhanced efficiency of the agro-industrial complex. The decision adopted on improving the management of the complex is aimed at this. The plan for next year provides for measures to accelerate the pace of development of its sectors on the basis of scientific-technical progress. The production of output using intensive manufacturing methods will be expanded, for which a 40 percent increase is being made in supplies of the relevant machinery and implements to agriculture. Positive advances in increasing stockraising production output must be reinforced and developed.

The state is investing enormous sums in the development of the complex and it is necessary to seek a substantial increase in the effectiveness of the use of the potential created and the resources earmarked and the active solution of the countryside's social problems.

All organs of the agro-industrial complex and the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms must step up the search for and mobilization of reserves for production output growth in the light of the demands set forth at the conference of the party and economic aktiv in Tselinograd. One priority task is ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of plans to install projects for storing field and stockraising unit output in good condition and for constructing roads in rural areas.

The plan for 1986 basically resolves tasks in accordance with the comprehensive program for the development of the production of consumer goods and the services sphere. At the same time for individual items the plan for the production of goods does not fully accord with the targets of the program for this year. The commission suggested that the USSR Gosplan, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers continue the search for opportunities for substantially expanding the production of goods while at the same time substantially improving their quality and range.

Under the conditions of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, which is supported by the entire people, even greater importance attaches to the market's saturation with good items for people's interesting and useful leisure. The work of the enterprises of the food sectors of industry, retail trade, and public catering must be structured in a largely new way in expanding the range and improving the quality of foodstuffs and preparing dishes and culinary items. The permanent availability for sales of fresh vegetables and fruit and various juices and fruit drinks and mineral waters must be ensured. More attention must be paid to the organizations of children's, young people's, and dietary cafes, cafeterias, and tearooms, to the creation of a pleasant atmosphere for visitors, and to the improvement of the standard of services. Important tasks face the entire services sphere.

The plan provides for the further development of health care, physical culture, and sport. The production of the most effective medicines and modern types of medical equipment will be developed rapidly. At the same time there are still major shortcomings in the provision of mobile clinic assistance to the population and there are unresolved questions in supplying raw material resources for the planned production of a number of medicines. About half of all general educational schools do not have a sports hall.

The union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Health, and other relevant departments and the local soviets must step up work with everything affecting people's health and working and daily living conditions.

The Communist Party and Soviet state pay great attention to questions of environmental conservation. The plan for next year as a whole accords with the tasks now facing us in this field and has been drafted with a consideration for the main provisions of the resolution adopted at the third USSR Supreme Soviet session. The ministries and departments must ensure the firm fulfillment of the envisaged targets.

Comrade deputies! During the examination of the plan the budget and standing commissions have sought an opportunity for increasing the production plan and sales of leather footwear, textiles, refrigerators, crockery, construction materials and instruments, spare parts for passenger automobiles and motor cycles, and other consumer goods to a total sum of R182.9 million in retail prices and budget revenue by R145.1 million. The commissions, with a consideration for the requests of the union republic councils of ministers, the commissions propose to channel these additional funds into the republics' budgets to increase the financing of expenditure on civic amenities for cities, workers settlements, and rural rayon centers, to acquire fittings and equipment, to undertake the capital repair of the buildings of public education, culture, and health institution buildings, and to ensure material supplies for rural and settlement soviets. The distribution of appropriations among the union republics has been included in the standing commissions' conclusion on the State Budget.

Tne Soviet of the Union planning and budget and other standing commissions propose approving, while taking into account these amendments, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986 and the USSR State Budget for 1986. The commissions also propose approving the report on the implementation of the budget for 1984 as submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrades! Next year is particularly crucial in terms of its tasks as the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, in which it is essential to create firm groundwork for further subsequent acceleration. The standing commissions' thorough investigation of the plan targets in conjunction with an analysis of the sectors' work this year has shown that for successful headway we have no path other than the course indicated by the party toward the all-around intensification of the economy. It is very important that from the first days of the new year no reduction of the work pace attained by the end of 1984 should be allowed. To ensure a good, intensive start, one of the urgent tasks of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finances, the USSR ministries and departments, and the union republic councils of ministres is the implementation of the correct allocation of the plan and budget targets within the year and the strict observance of planning and contract discipline.

The new economic and organizational levers will promote the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks facing us. The framework of the use of the principles of economic management approved during the economic experiment is being extended considerably to expand the rights of enterprises and enhance their responsibility for the results of their work.

Favorable conditions for the development of the sectors and the better satisfaction of the national economy's requirements on the basis of the breaking of interdepartmental barriers will be created by the measures which are being implemented to improve the system of management of interconnected and similar groups of sectors.

The growth of social production efficiency and the improvement of Soviet people's working and daily living conditions largely depend on the practical implementation of the course the party is pursuing toward enhancing the rational combination of sectorial and territorial management and planning and the comprehensive development of the economies of the union and autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, okrugs, rayons, cities, and rural population centers.

The chambers' standing commissions express the certainty that the country's working people, having launched socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 27th party congress, will do everything necessary to implement the tasks set by the party. (applause).

Budget Debate Concluded

PM281557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 7

["Concluding Speech by V.V. Dementsev, USSR first deputy finance minister" delivered at the 27th November Joint Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade Deputies, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities have comprehensively examined the country's budget for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet For its ratification.

The chambers' conclusions and the deputies' speeches have unanimously approved and supported the Budget.

It was noted that it fully accords with the party's strategic course of speeding up society's socioeconomic development and provides the money for all the planned measures to further develop the economy, increase the population's prosperity, and step up the state's defense capability.

The Budget and Planning Commission and the other standing commissions made proposals to increase budget revenue by R145.1 million, including R89.3 million from turnover tax, R44.8 million from payments on the profit made by state enterprises and economic organizations, R1 Million from taxes on receipts from movie shows, and R10 million from taxes on other revenues.

In the light of applications made by union republic councils of ministers if is intended to channel the extra funds in the following way: R62.1 million for cities, workers' settlements, and rural rayon centers to be provided with amenities; R25 million to provide health establishments with medical equipment and to carry out capital repair of their buildings; R35 million for public education and cultural establishments to acquire equipment and fittings and carry out capital repairs of their buildings; and R23 million for settlement and rural soviets to acquire equipment and fittings.

I have been instructed to report that the USSR Council of Ministers deems it expedient to adopt the proposed amendments to certain items of the USSR State Budget income and expenditure.

A number of deputies raised financial questions during their speeches.

The coreport of the Soviet of Nationalities' commissions noted the need to strengthen the material and financial basis of VUZ science.

At the present time, on instruction from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, measures are being drafted to enhance the role of VUZ science and increase its contribution to resolving the topical tasks of speeding up scientific and technical progress. The questions raised by Deputy N.I. Maslennikov will be taken into account when preparing these measures.

Deputy V.I. Kazakov asked that examination of proposals designed to retain cadres at light industry enterprises be speeded up.

The elaboration of these proposals by the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and the USSR Finance Ministry in accordance with the USSR Council of Ministers' instruction is drawing to a close.

Deputies V.G. Boyko, V.A. Sologub, Z.S. Dokshas, R.V. Serebryanskaya, and A. Muminov also made a number of proposals on financial and economic questions.

The USSR Finance Ministry will carefully examine all the questions put by USSR Supreme Soviet deputies during the budget discussion and will report the results to the USSR Council of Ministers. Deputies will be promptly informed of the measures taken.

Comrade Deputies, the responsible tasks of the upcoming year concerned with speeding up the country's socioeconomic development require that USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, associations, enterprises, and labor collectives achieve a decisive breakthrough in intensifying production and increasing its efficiency.

All existing reserves must be brought into operation, the thrift policy stepped up, organization and order tightened by all means, and financial, economic, and monitoring work improved in every component of the national economy.

There is no doubt that the launch year of the 12th 5-year plan will be a year of highly efficient work in all areas and will be marked by selfless labor to fulfill and overfulfill the plan and budget and greet the CPSU 27th Congress in worthy fashion. (applause).

1986 Plan Debate Ends

PM281305 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 7

["Concluding Speech by Deputy N.V. Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Godplan," delivered at the 27 November Joint Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies, the Soviet of Nationalities and Soviet of the Union have comprehensively discussed the State Plan for USSR'S Economic and Social Development for 1986.

The conclusions of the Budget and Planning Commission and the other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities and also deputies' speeches noted that the State Plan for the USSR'S Economic and Social Development for 1986 was drafted on the basis of the provisions of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the tasks outlined in the Draft Basic Guidelines for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Specific proposals to resolve major socioeconomic tasks and develop certain sectors of industry, agriculture, transport, and construction were submitted during the present session's discussion of the plan on the basis of the results of the work of the Budget and Planning Commissions and other USSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions.

Deputies raised points about increasing the attention paid to resolving social tasks, especially housing, cultural and consumer construction, and the provision of kindergartens, nurseries and polyclincs. The 1986 plan provides for an extensive program for construction of social facilities.

As distinct from previous years, the funds earned by enterprises now operating under new management conditions are assuming increasing importance in resolving these tasks. In 1986-1987 all industrial ministry enterprises are switching over to working under the new conditions. The resources generated are very impressive.

It is becoming very important to make fuller and more rational use of the resources of the sociocultural and housing construction funds for social needs. It is expedient to make greater use of association and enterprise funds for their specific purpose -- the construction of social facilities, particularly housing and kindergartens. Local soviet ispolkoms must make every effort to ensure first and foremost that these resources are taken up. the USSR Gosplan will provide the sociocultural and housing construction funds with the necessary material resources and contract work on a priority basis.

Deputies's speeches expressed a desire to improve trade, public catering, and consumer services. The practical implementation of the tasks of the Comprehensive Program for Developing the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sphere will be of great importance. All ministries, departments, and union republics must constantly keep under unremitting monioring questions of boosting the output of high-quality goods for the people and supplying a wide range of services. It is quite feasible to resolve the questions of providing summerhouses, various construction materials, domestic appliances, means of transport, and construction services. All this must be at the focus of local soviets' attention. The country possesses all the material potential necessary to successfully resolve these questions: The main thing is to organize work well and show a sense of responsibility.

Deputies' speeches pointed out the need to speed up the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production, increase the amount of work in retooling and modernizing enterprises, and reduce the time taken to commission a number of installations which are of great importance for the development of sectors and regions in the country.

It is important to stress that work to retool existing production facilities on a large scale can be increasingly carried out by means of the rapidly growing resources of the production development fund and also bank credits. This will make it possible for associations and enterprises to constantly modernize production themselves and maintain it at a high technical standard. All this work will be provided with resources on a priority basis.

Deputies extensively discussed questions of developing agriculture and the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex. It was stressed that a solicitous attitude must be adopted to the land, equipment, and the efficient utilization of all resources allocated for the development of agriculture and other sectors in the complex. A number of other questions were discussed.

Comrade Deputies, allow me to report to you that all the proposals and comments made by the Budget and Planning Commissions and contained in deputies' speeches at this session will be carefully examined in order that appropriate decisions can be taken. The results of this will be communicated to deputies and to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During examination of the State Plan for the USSR's Social and Economic Development for 1986 USSR Supreme Soviet commissions discovered potential for increasing the production and sale of consumer goods worth a total of R182.9 million in retail prices. Allow me to report to you that these proposals have been examined and adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers. Appropriate amendments to the 1986 state plan will be introduced.

Comrade deputies, the commissions' conclusions and the deputies's speeches at this session submitted proposals to ratify the State Plan for the USSR'S Economic and Social Development for 1986 and at the same time adopt the Law on the Plan for this year.

Allow me to express my confidence that working people in all sectors of the national economy and production collectives will launch extensive socialist competition, will show a creative approach and a high level of organization, will fulfill the targets of the State Plan for the USSR'S Economic and Social Development for 1986, and will achieve new labor feats in the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan (applause).

Budget Implementation Approved

PM281159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

["USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution: On the Approval of the Report on the Implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1984" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

To approve the report on the implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1984, with total income of R376,695,358,000 and total expenditure of R371,183,822,000 being a total excess of income over expenditure of R5,511,536,000.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 27 November 1985.

Resolution on Plan Fulfillment

PM271932 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

["USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution: On the Progress of Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1985" -- SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA headline]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet has resolved:

1. To take cognizance of the USSR Council of Ministers report "On the Progress of Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1985;"

2. To note that the USSR Council of Ministers is taking the necessary measures for the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985;

3. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the proposals and observations by the Plan and Budget Commissions and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, and also the proposals and observations made by deputies at the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, on the question of the progress of fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985 and, guided by the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum and the directives of the conference in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of the acceleratin of scientific and technical progress, to implement measures aimed at the successful fulfillment of plan targets for the current year and for 1986, the first year of the 12th 5-Year plan.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 27 November 1985

1986 Budget Text

PM281131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

["USSR Law: On the USSR State Budget for 1986" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. To approve the USSR State Budget for 1986 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers, taking account of the amendments by the Commissions on Budget and Planning; Industry; Energy; Transport and Communications; Construction and the Construction Materials Industry; the Agro-industrial Complex; Science and Technology; Consumer Goods and Services to the Population; Communal Housing and Municipal Economy; Foreign Affairs; Health and Social Security; Public Education and Culture; Labor Questions; Life of Women and Protection of Maternity and Childhood; Youth Affairs and Environmental Protection and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, with total income of R414,544,276,000 and total expenditure of R414,341,861,000, being a total excess of income over expenditure of R202,415,000;

Article 2. To set the income from state and cooperative enterprises and organizations in the USSR State Budget for 1986 -- turnover tax, payments into production funds, fixed payments, free residue of profits, deductions from profits, income tax, and other income from the socialist economy -- at a total sum of R381,997,105,000;

Article 3. To set the expenditure on financing the national economy in the USSR State Budget for 1986 -- further development of heavy industry, construction industry, light and food industry, agriculture, transportation, communal housing construction, and other sectors of the national economy -- at a total sum of R235,712,616,000;

Artilce 4. To set appropriations for social and cultural measures in the USSR State Budget for 1986 -- general educational schools, vocational and technical, secondary specialized, and higher education establishments, scientific research institutions, libraries, clubs, theaters, the press, television, radio broadcasting, and other education and cultural measures; hospitals, nurseries, sanatoriums, and other health services and physical culture institutions; and pensions and benefits -- at a total sum of R131,908,945,000, including a sum of R51,877,665,000 in the budget for state social security;

Article 5. To set appropriations for the country's defense in the USSR State Budget for 1986 at a total sum of R19,063,000,000;

Article 6. To set appropriations for the maintenance of organs of state power, organs of state administration, courts, and prosecutor's offices in the USSR State Budget for 1986 at a total sum of R2,972,775,000;

Article 7. To approve the union budget for 1986 with total income of R230,751,056,000 and total expenditure of R230,641,000, giving a total excess of income over expenditure of R202,415,000;

Article 8. To set the state budgets of union republic income and expenditure for 1986 at a total sum of R183,793,220,000, broken down by union republics as follows:

	Thousands of Rubles
RSFSR	100,588,916
Ukrainian SSR	32,225,009
Belorussian SSR	7,843,060
Uzbek SSR	8,125,124
Kazakh SSR	11,316,234
Georgian SSR	3,086,134
Azerbiajan SSR	2,873,352
Lithuanian SSR	3,786,072
Moldavian SSR	2,478,483
Latvian SSR	2,527,124
Kirghiz SSR	2,145,569
Tajik SSR	1,713,761
Armenian SSR	1,950,048
Turkmen SSR	1,510,597
Estonian SSR	6,623,737

Article 9. To approve deductions from union republic state budgets for 1986 in the following amounts:

A -- from turnover tax (excluding that paid by associations, enterprises, and organizations in local industry, consumer services to the population, and consumer cooperatives):

65.8 percent for the RSFSR
77.6 percent for the Ukrainian SSR
54.5 percent for the Belorussian SSR
100 percent for the Uzbek SSR
100 percent for the Kazakh SSR
77.8 percent for the Georgian SSR
64 percent for the Azerbaijan SSR
100 percent for the Lithuanian SSR
49.2 for the Moldavian SSR
66.7 percent for the Latvian SSR
100 percent for the Kirghiz SSR
88.1 percent for the Tajik SSR
66.1 for the Armenian SSR
100 percent for the Turkmen SSR
72.9 percent for the Estonian SSR

from turnover tax paid by associations, enterprises, and organizations in local industry, consumer services to the population, and consumer cooperatives -- 100 percent;

B -- from income tax paid by the population in the Uzbek SSR, Kazakh SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Kirghiz SSR, and Turkmen SSR -- 100 percent.

To appropriate from the 1986 union budget the following sums for union republic state budgets to secure the financing of measures envisaged by the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986:

R828,714,000 for the Uzbek SSR
R423,091,000 for the Kazakh SSR
R48,052,000 for the Lithuanian SSR
R110,168,000 for the Kirghiz SSR
R212,514,000 for the Turkmen SSR;

Article 10. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the proposals and suggestions contained in the conclusions of the Budget and Planning and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities on the USSR State Budget for 1986, and also the proposals and suggestions made by deputies at the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, and to make the appropriate decisions on the basis of them.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 27 November 1985.

1986 Economic Plan Text

PM281121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

["USSR Law: On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. To approve the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers, taking account of the amendments from the Commission on Budget and Planning; Industry; Energy; Transport and Communications; Construction and the Construction Materials Industry; the Agro-industrial Complex; Science and Technology; Consumer Goods and Services to the Population; Communal Housing and Municipal Economy; Foreign Affairs; Health and Social Security; Public Education and Culture; Labor Questions; Life of Women and Protection of Maternity and Childhood; Youth Affairs; and Environmental Protection and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities;

Article 2. To establish for 1986 the following growth rates for the basic indicators of the USSR's economic and social development;

	Growth as Percentage of 1985
National income, to be used for consumption and accumulation	3.8
Industrial output, total	4.3
including:	
output of means of production	4.1
output of consumer goods	4.9
State capital investments	8.2
Freight turnover, all types of transport	3.5
Numbers of workers and employees in the national economy	0.5
Labor productivity:	
in industry	4.1
in construction	3.5
in railroad transport	2.1
Profits from industrial activity	9.8
Real per capita income	2.5
Wages fund in the national economy	2.8
Social consumption funds, per capita	3.2
Retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade	3.6
as above but excluding sales of alcoholic beverages	6
Volume of sales of consumer services to the population	6.7
Number of children in preschool institutions, maintained from state budget funds	2.8
Number of skilled workers graduating from vocational and technical education establishments	3.4
Number of hospital beds	1.4

To build a total area of 114 million square meters of housing in 1986, funded from all sources of finance.

Article 3. The USSR Council of Ministers, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the directives of the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, is to ensure, in the course of the implementation of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986, the further acceleration of the country's socio-economic development on the basis of fuller utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and comprehensive enhancement of labor productivity; the intensification of production; savings of fuel, raw and other materials and other measures; the intensification of the effect of the new economic management methods on boosting efficiency and work quality; widespread socialist competition; and the strengthening

of state, plan, and labor discipline in all links of the national economy, introducing, whenever necessary, corrections to plan targets;

Article 4. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the proposals and suggestions contained in the conclusions of the Plan and Budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986, and also the proposals and suggestions made by deputies at the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, and to make the appropriate decisions on the basis of them.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 27 November 1985

Resolution on Geneva Summit

LD271456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1407 GMT 27 Nov 85

["Resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the Results of the Soviet-U.S. Summit Meeting in Geneva and on the International Situation" TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov (TASS) -- The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, having heard and debated the report by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, "On the Results of the Soviet-U.S. Summit Meeting in Geneva and on the International Situation", resolves:

Fully to approve the activity of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev CPSU Central Committee general secretary, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member, in implementation of the Leninist peaceloving foreign policy of the Soviet Union at the meeting with President R. Reagan of the United States, held in Geneva 19-21 November 1985.

The USSR Supreme Soviet notes that at the present crucial stage in international relations, under conditions in which mankind faces the choice between survival and the threat of destruction, the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was necessary and useful.

Taking into consideration and special responsibility of the USSR and the United States for the cause of the maintenance of peace, the USSR Supreme Soviet regards as extremely important the mutual understanding reached between the leaders of both powers and expressed in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement that nuclear war must never be unleashed and that in it there can be no winners. Of fundamental significance also is the acknowledgement by both sides of the importance of preventing any war between them - nuclear or conventional, and the statements that they will not strive to achieve military superiority.

At the above-mentioned meeting it did not prove possible to find solutions to some of the most important questions connected with the task of halting the arms race and strengthening peace between the Soviet Union and United States. There remain major differences of opinion on fundamental problems. The results of the meeting, however, create possibilities for the transition from the present state of dangerous confrontation to the constructive search for ways to normalize Soviet-U.S. relations and improve the international situation as a whole.

Accords on the continuation of meetings between the leaders of the USSR and the United States and the activization of dialogue at other levels, exchanges and contacts in bilateral relations, on the acceleration of work at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms for purposes of preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth, and the lending of new impulses to efforts in other directions of limiting and reducing arms are called upon to promote this.

The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to put these accords into practice and it expresses the hope that the United States will display the same responsible approach.

The USSR Supreme Soviet considers it necessary to display mutual restraint, to renounce any action which would create obstacles on the road of talks, to strictly and conscientiously observe existing agreements in the field of arms limitation, first and foremost among them the 1972 treaty between the USSR and United States on limiting anti-missile defense systems which has no time limit and which is an important basis for strategic stability as well as for the whole process of limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons. Keeping space free from weapons is of decisive importance for the attainment of agreements on radical reductions of nuclear weapons, and in the long-term on their complete elimination by all nuclear states.

The USSR Supreme Soviet confirms the readiness of the Soviet Union to extend the moratorium it introduced on any nuclear explosions if the United States will take a similar step, and also to embark upon immediate talks on the conclusion of an international treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear tests.

The USSR Supreme Soviet declares that the Soviet Union will continue also in the future to firmly and purposefully conduct the principled course leading to the removal of the nuclear threat and to the development of international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente.

In the struggle to achieve a turn for the better in the world affairs, the USSR will continue to cooperate closely with its allies in the Warsaw Pact and with all countries of the socialist community and to assist as much as possible the strengthening of their unity, cohesion and solidarity.

The Soviet Union still supports the policy of friendly cooperation with liberated states which bring a growing contribution to the preservation of universal peace. It is wholly in sympathy with the peoples who are fighting for the implementation of their inherent right to freely decide their own fate, for their independence and their special progress.

The Soviet Union is a convinced supporter of the strengthening of trust between all states, the development of equal, mutually advantageous and constructive cooperation regardless of the differences in the socio-political system and cooperation among them. Consistently advocating the removal and prevention of hotbeds of tension, the USSR proceeds from the fact that even the most acute and complex problems can and must be solved by political means, by talks.

This course a bright manifestation of which was the activity of the USSR delegation at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva, receives the warm support of Soviet people and the unanimous approval of the USSR's friends and allies, meets with broad understanding from statesmen and politicians and is grasped with hope by the peoples of the world.

The USSR Supreme Soviet is deeply convinced that the Soviet people, who are approaching an important event in the life of the country -- the 27th CPSU Congress -- will, by working intensively, reach new heights in socialist construction, in the strengthening of the economic and defense might of their homeland and in the social and spiritual development of society. Herein lies the reliable foundation of the peace policy being conducted by the USSR.

The USSR supreme Soviet expresses the hope that all government, parliaments and peoples will multiply their efforts in the struggle against the arms race in space, and in the struggle for the cause of peace and international security.

JAN-OCT INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES REPORTED

PM271010 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47, Nov 85 (Signed to Press 18 Nov 85) p 5

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in the First 10 Months of 1985"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received the following figures for the results of industry's work in January-October 1985 from the USSR Central Statistical Administration.

The January-October plan for sales output was fulfilled 101 percent. The total volume of industrial output increased 3.8 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Labor productivity rose 3.4 percent over this period.

Figures for the fulfillment of the plan for sales output and production and labor productivity growth rates broken down by ministry are cited below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Oct	Jan-Oct 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Oct 1984	
	Sales Output Plan	Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	100.7	104	102
Petroleum industry	96	97	93
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.6	100.2	100.2
Gas industry	100.3	110	106
Coal industry	100.5	102	101
Ferrous metallurgy	99.1	100.7	100.6
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.7	103	103
Chemical industry	99.7	104	103
Production of mineral fertilizers	98	106	104
Power machine building	103	107	107
Heavy and transport machine building	101	105	106
Electrical equipment industry	102	105	107
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	107	107
Machine tool and tool building industry	102	107	106
Instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems	102	105	107
Automotive industry	102	104	105
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	106	106
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	102	111	111
Construction, road, and municipal machine building	102	104	106
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	100.8	106	107

Timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing Industry	99	103	103
Construction materials industry	99.7	101	102
Light industry	100.1	102	103
Food industry	102	102	103
Fruit and vegetable farming	101	100.6	99
Meat and dairy industry	103	103	103
Fish industry	103	104	103
Procurement	103	104	103
Medical industry	100.7	108	107
Main administration of the microbiological industry	99	107	105

The indicators for the fulfillment of the plan for sales output and for production growth rates broken down by union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction) are as follows:

Union Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of Jan-Oct Sales Output Plan	Jan-Oct 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Oct 1984 in Terms of Output Volume
RSFSR	100.6	103.4
Ukrainian SSR	100.9	103.2
Belorussian SSR	102	106.2
Uzbek SSR	100.3	107.3
Kazakh SSR	100.7	103.9
Georgian SSR		106.3
Azerbaijan SSR	101	105.9
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.1
Moldavian SSR	101	102.7
Latvian SSR	102	103.4
Kirghiz SSR	101	104.1
Tajik SSR	100.7	104.8
Armenian SSR	102	107.1
Turkmen SSR	102	102.2
Estonian SSR	102	102.2

Production of the most important types of output in the country as a whole:

Type of Output	Output Produced in Oct 1985	Output Produced in Jan-Oct 1985	Jan-Oct 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Oct 1984
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	132	1,257	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	50.8	495	97
Gas, billion cubic meters	56.4	529	110
Coal, million metric tons	61.4	604	102
Steel, million metric tons	13.4	128	99.3
Rolled ferrous metal products, million metric tons	9.3	89.7	99.8
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.7	16.1	102
Iron ore, million metric tons	21.1	206	99.9
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	2.8	27.3	107

Chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand metric tons	44.6	500	104
Caustic soda, million metric tons	0.3	2.5	103
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.2	21.3	102
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	0.4	4.1	104
Chemical fibers and yarns, million metric tons	0.1	1.2	99.2
Motor vehicle tires, millions	5.5	54.1	102
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.8	45.3	100.9
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles with	226	2,206	112
digital program control	98.1	862	141
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	51.0	555	99
Program-controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), thousands	1.4	12.4	104
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	4.0	105
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	3.4	111
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	18.6	191	107
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	77.3	784	109
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, billion rubles	0.1	1.5	105
Tractors, million horsepower	4.6	43.9	104
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	0.3	3.1	103
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	0.2	2.4	111
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	9.6	93.6	94
Excavators, thousands	3.6	35.6	102
Commercial lumber (excluding minor timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	15.9	208	97
Paper, million metric tons,	0.5	4.9	102
newsprint, billion square meters	2.9	27.5	103
Cement, million metric tons	11.3	109	9.99
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises), million cubic meters	9.2	90.2	101
Textiles, billion square meters	1.1	10.0	102
Knitted underwear and outerwear, billion items	0.2	1.4	105
Footwear, million pairs	70.5	649	103
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	1.0	8.2	102
Sausage products, million metric tons	0.3	2.8	103
Edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles	0.7	6.3	105

Animal oil (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.1	1.4	101
Whole milk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	2.4	24.5	104
Margine products (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.1	1.1	99
Clocks and watches, millions	5.8	56.3	100.4
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	81.0	772	103
Radio receivers, millions	0.8	7.2	93
Television sets, millions	0.8	7.7	104
color sets	0.3	3.3	112
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	0.5	4.9	103
refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	0.3	2.7	109
Washing machines, millions	0.4	4.2	111
Automobiles, millions	0.1	1.1	100
Motorcycles and motorscooters, thousands	98.8	961	100.2
Furniture, billion rubles	0.7	6.6	105

Commentary on Summary

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has discussed the results of industry's work in January-October. The plan for sales output was fulfilled 101 percent, and all union republics and most industrial ministries coped with the targets in terms of this indicator. The total volume of industrial output increased 3.8 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year, and labor productivity in industry in this period rose 3.4 percent. Labor productivity growth accounted for 90 percent of production growth.

The 10-month plan targets were overfulfilled for the extraction of gas and coal and for the production of diesel fuel and fuel oil, a number of nonferrous metals, motor vehicle tires, machines, equipment, and instruments, automobiles, consumer goods, and food products.

In January-October many industrial ministries ensured the increase in production and labor productivity necessary for the fulfillment of the annual plan. They include the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, most machine building ministries, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, and USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, and the Ministry of the Medical Industry.

At the same time, the rate of growth in production and labor productivity must be substantially increased in the remaining 2 months in the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and a number of other ministries. The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming are particularly behind with the fulfillment of contractual obligations. Many of the country's AES's failed to reach the plan targets for electricity generation.

October's plan targets were fully realized within the complex of sectors producing structural materials as follows: for the output of cast iron, steel, rolled metals, and pipes in ferrous metallurgy, and for the production of cement, slates, and sheet

glass inthe construction materials industry; this has somewhat reduced the shortfall since the beginning of the year, but it still remains significant.

At the same time, as a result of the lag allowed to occur in October, in the chemical industry and the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, there has been an increase in the shortfall in the production of synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and yarns, lumber, printing, writing, and exercise book paper, and packaging cardboard.

The machine building sectors overfulfilled the targets for October and for the 10-month period for the production of most machines and equipment. The production of the following products was higher than planned: turbines and generators, metal-cutting machine tools and machine tools with digital program control, industrial robots, instruments, computer equipment, production automation equipment, gas-pumping units for long-distance pipelines, technological equipment for industrial sectors, motor vehicles, tractors, and individual types of agricultural equipment.

However, since the start of the year the planned level has not been reached in the production of AC electric motors, forging and pressing machines, metallurgical equipment, chemical equipment and petroleum apparatus, and long-distance railroad freight cars. The growth of their production in November-December must be accelerated.

The light and food industry sectors and the sectors producing other consumer goods produced above-plan output of cotton textiles, nonwoven materials, knitwear, meat, whole milk products, animal oils, and edible fish products. The production of wool, linen, and silk textiles, radio receivers, color television sets, and two- and three-chamber refrigerators was lower than planned.

Some heavy industry ministries, and in particular the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, failed to cope with the 9-month targets for output prime cost. Enterprises in the aforementioned ministries alone were responsible for overexpenditure on prime costs totaling almost R900 million.

Now it is important for the labor collectives of industrial associations and enterprises to eliminate shortcomings in their work, to mobilize production reserves, and to substantially boost growth rates in order to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the 1985 plan targets and pledges. The ministries and departments must render specific assistance to laggard collectives and disseminate more actively leading experience in the intensification of production.

Mass competition to fittingly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress is spreading across the country. Many labor collectives in industrial associations and enterprises have already fulfilled their 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The fulfillment of pledges made in honor of the 27th congress will provide a good basis for a successful start to the 12th 5-Year Plan.

JANUARY-OCTOBER LIVESTOCK FIGURES REPORTED

PM271604 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47, Nov 85 (Signed to Press 18 Nov 85) p 17

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures for the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-October 1985.

Farms everywhere have switched to livestock wintering conditions. This is the most responsible time for stockmen, a time when the greatest efforts are required to ensure high yields of stock unit output. Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes have prepared for the wintering in good time, have carried out good-quality repair and maintenance work on premises and equipment, and have started up the feed shops. And the farms where work is not yet completed must finish it urgently and must create conditions for high animal productivity.

I. Production of Livestock Produce

In January-October this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-October 1985	January-October 1985 as percentage of January-October 1984
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight) -- thousand metric tons	15,141	103
including		
cattle	8,530	104
pigs	3,755	101
sheep and goats	915	95
poultry	1,941	107
Gross milk yield -- thousand metric tons	61,253	101
Average milk yield per cow -- kg	2,172	102
Hens' eggs, millions	45,102	103
Average egg yield of laying hens, units	181	101

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 416,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in almost all union republics except Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan.

The gross milk yield in January-October 1985 was 848,000 metric tons more than in January-October last year. An increase in milk production was secured by livestock unit workers in all union republics except Uzbekistan. In the RSFSR the greatest increase in milk production was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Orel, Kamchatka, Lipetsk, Kursk, Voronezh, Volgograd, Magadan, and Kurgan Oblasts, the North Osetian ASSR, and several other autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes during the 10 months increased by 1,138 million. The greatest increase in egg production was achieved by farms in Tajikistan, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan, and Georgia.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of Produce Purchased	Purchased During January-October 1985	January-October 1985 as Percentage of January-October 1984
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand tons	14,958	102
Milk -- thousand metric tons	59,935	103
Eggs -- millions	43,116	103

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms increased by 352,000 metric tons in January-October 1985 in comparison with the same period last year. The farms of all union republics except Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, and Tajikistan increased livestock and poultry purchases.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 1,612,000 metric tons. In the RSFSR the largest growth of milk and dairy product sales was achieved on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kamchatka, Kurgan, Magadan, and Orel Oblasts, the North Osetian ASSR, Voronezh, Belgorod, Volgograd, Pskov, Vologda, Novgorod, Lipetsk, and Irkutsk Oblasts.

Egg sales to the state in January-October 1985 increased by 1,107 million in comparison with the same period last year.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic

January-October 1985 as a Percentage of January-October 1984

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Meat	Eggs
USSR	103	101	103	102	103	103
RSFSR	102	100.3	102	100.9	101	102
Including the Non-Chernozem Zone	102	99.95	102	102	101	102
Ukraine	105	102	103	105	104	103
Belorussia	109	105	101	110	106	102
Uzbekistan	94	91	106	98	96	103
Kazakhstan	97	104	103	94	107	103
Georgia	109	105	105	110	107	104
Azerbaijan	106	102	100.7	106	103	102
Lithuania	105	104	104	105	104	105
Moldavia	105	106	103	104	107	103
Latvia	107	107	102	106	106	104
Kirghizia	100.7	101	112	99	102	106
Tajikistan	99	102	113	99.6	103	113
Armenia	108	102	103	109	104	100.3
Turkmenistan	104	105	100.3	108	105	103
Estonia	102	102	98	101	102	99

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 489,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry and 602,000 metric tons of milk from the population's personal plots.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 November 1985 there were 94.6 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 546,000 less than on the same date last year. There 29.3 million cows and 59.8 million pigs. Sheep and goats numbered 116.1 million. The number of poultry was 764.3 million, which is an increase of 16 million.

Considerably more hay, haylage, straw, root crops and silage have been procured for the current wintering period in the country as a whole. Their rational utilization will make it possible to produce more milk and meat with less expenditure of concentrates. It is important to ensure the good preparation of feeds and to use them only after they have been processed in the feedshops. Unfortunately, the latter are not yet organized everywhere. Many feed preparation units are not yet operating on, for example, farms in Vologda, Ulyanovsk, Kemerovo, and Irkutsk Oblasts. Urgent measures must be taken and their work must be organized.

Practice shows that indicators are good on farms where constant concern is shown for improving stockmen's working conditions. Much is being done in this respect on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Kuban, the Tatar ASSR, and in Cherkassy and Vinnitsa Oblasts. However, many farms, particularly in the Non-Chernozem Zone, are showing inadequate concern for the labor and everyday life of stock unit collectives. More often than not feed there is distributed manually, and normal cultural and daily living conditions have not been created. It is necessary to disseminate everywhere the experience of leading farms in creating good conditions for stock unit workers, and also to ensure effective competition among the collectives. All this will help ensure successful livestock wintering and increase stock units' output.

MID-NOVEMBER WEATHER MILDER THAN USUAL

PM271613 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by agrometeorologist S. Malikova under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] It was somewhat milder than usual at the start of the 10-day period over the greater part of the USSR's European territory. But in the second half of the period it grew colder everywhere. Minimum air temperatures were between minus 25 and minus 16 degrees in the northern half of the Volgo-Vyatka region and in the greater part of the Urals Region. Average air temperatures during the 10-day period as a whole over the greater part of the territory were 2-4 degrees, and in places 5 degrees lower than the average taken over many years.

The most significant precipitation (11-35 mm, and more in places) fell in the northern half of the Ukraine, Stavropol Kray, the southeast of Krasnodar Kray, the Central Chernozem region, the greater part of the Volga and Urals regions, and also the northern and eastern oblasts of the Central Region, the Northwest region, and in places in the Baltic region. North of a line linking Ushgorod, Vinnitsa, Dneproperovsk, and Volgograd, winter grain crops were under a snow cover varing between 2 and 20 cm deep. Minimum soil temperatures at winter crop tillering node depth remained between minus 4 and 0 degrees.

In the farming regions of Siberia and northern Kazakhstan cold weather persisted. Average air temperatures for the 10-day period were between 1 and 2 degrees lower then the average taken over many years.

In the southern half of Kazakhstan average air temperatures for the 10-day period were between 1 and 3 degrees higher than the perennial average. Winter grain crops were in a state of dormancy under snow cover. Minimum soil temperatures at winter crop tillering node depth remained between minus 5 and minus 1 degrees.

In the republics of Central Asia mild weather persisted. Average air temperatures during the 10 days were 1-3 degrees above the perennial average. Rain fell in a number of regions and snow fell in places. In Kirghizia and also in places in Tashkent and Andizhan Oblasts between 15 and 45mm, and in places more than 45mm of precipitation fell. A small amount of precipitation (1-5mm) also fell in individual areas of southern Turkmenia and in Tajikistan. In the remaining areas there was no precipitation. Winter grain crops grew throughout the 10-day period (excluding Kirghizia), and the vegetative stage of perennial grasses continued.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 21-27 NOV

LD280348 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 21-27 November. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

21 November

It is planned to retain snow in Kazakhstan on an area of 32 million hectares. (1200)

Tajikistan has procured 10,000 metric tons of above-plan cotton. (2230)

22 November

Fergana Oblast has collected 600,000 metric tons of cotton so far. (1950)

Over 1,200,000 metric tons of cotton has reached the procurement points in Turkmenistan since the beginning of the cotton-picking season. (2330)

26 November

Vasiliy Petrovich Zaslonkin, deputy director of the Orel Oblast experimental agricultural station, reports that the winter rye Orlovskaya-9 is being planted in the oblast. This strain offers the possibility of raising yields by 4 - 5 quintals per meter and its short stem is resistant to flattening. Within the next year or two a new strain of clover offering two cuts will be available. As for vegetables, the Solnechnyy tomato is being cultivated in 12 oblasts and ASSRs and a new sweet pepper is being developed. (0420)

Degestan land improvement workers have fulfilled the 5-year plan for commissioning of new irrigated land; over 20,000 irrigated hectares have been handed over for use, two-thirds of them rice plantations. (0700)

Kara-Kalpak -- Over 360,000 metric tons of cotton have been procured to date. (1400)

Cotton harvest has nearly been completed in Uzbekistan: more than 5,370,000 metric tons of raw cotton have been delivered to date. (1430)

27 November

Farms in the Ukraine have overfulfilled their plan for the procurement of seeds for the spring sowing. Eighty percent of the seeds are of first-class quality. (0204)

Farms in Kuybyshev Oblast have completed preparation of the seed stock for next year's harvest; 35,000 metric tons of seed for grain and pulse crops have been procured. (0204)

Enterprises in the Ukraine are today completing production of the fourth million metric tons of sugar from this year's beet harvest. (0500)

Farmers in Surkhan-Darya Oblast in Uzbekistan have fulfilled their annual plan by selling to the state 510,000 metric tons of raw cotton. More than 80 per cent of this is fine-fiber cotton. (0500)

Azerbaijan agricultural workers have completed winter crop sowing: grain crops have been sown on 450,000, while three-quarters of the area sown to wheat is occupied by strong strains. (1600)

Kazakhstan -- 73 percent of tractors and 32 percent of grain-harvesting combines have been overhauled to date. (1600)

PRAVDA VIEWS REORGANIZATION IN AGRICULTURE

PM261341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Important Tasks of Agro-industrial Complex"]

[Text] The restructuring is continuing in the country's agro-industrial complex. Initiated at the decision of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, it has had a positive effect on increasing the production of foodstuffs, strengthening the rural economy, and developing ties in the agro-industrial complex.

A major new step forward has now been taken in agro-industrial integration. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on the further improvement of the management of the agro-industrial complex. To ensure the planning, financing, and management of the agro-industrial complex as a single entity at all levels, the party and government have deemed it necessary to form the union-republic, state Agro-industrial Committee of the USSR [Gosagroprom] on the basis of a number of abolished ministries and departments. It becomes the central organ of management of the country's agro-industrial complex and, together with the union republics' councils of ministers, bears full responsibility for the production of food and agricultural raw material and their processing and safekeeping.

The corresponding restructuring of agricultural organs is being carried out in the republics, krays, oblasts and rayons. Together with the sovkhozes, enterprises, and institutions under their jurisdiction and with the kolkhozes they form the single Gosagroprom system. Some of its functions and subdivisions are being passed on to it from the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the USSR Ministry of Procurements, which has been turned into the Ministry of Grain Products. A number of departments, while retaining their autonomy, are joining the agro-industrial complex and are being planned and financed as a single entity. The ministries which produce resouces for the countryside are coordinating their work closely with the USSR Gosagroprom.

The new structure will become effective only if the rights and duties of each level of management are clearly defined. The country's Gosagroprom focuses attention on the main problems of accelerating scientific-technical progress. It is called on to ensure scientifically substantiated planning, financing, and the provision of resource for every region. The USSR Gosagroprom's task is to strictly control the balanced nature of the sectors and their integration and the development of the base for storage, processing, and transportation of produce. It is important to improve economical methods of management, to assimilate progressive forms of organizing and remunerating labor, to improve capital construction and planning in the agro-industrial complex, and to enhance the effectiveness of foreign ties with the CEMA counties. The USSR Gosagroprom is responsible for the state of selection and breeding work, the creation and introduction of a system of machinery, the assimilation of intensive, resource-saving technologies, and the increasing of the land's fertility.

Local potential for increasing food production must be used to the maximum -- that is the main task of the agro-industrial committees of union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts. They are paying special attention to the zonal systems of arable farming and stockraising and the effective use of resources. Their duty is to improve the territorial structure of the agro-industrial complex, to equalize economic conditions of management on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other enterprises, and to develop the auxiliary farms of enterprises and citizens. It is extremely important to undertake the social restructuring of the countryside and tocreate stable labor collectives.

The primary echelon in the system of management of the agro-industrial complex is the rayon agro-industrial association. They rayon agro-industrial association is directly linked to production. It must create the optimum conditions for every kolkhoz. sovkhoz, and enterprise for the unconditional fulfillment of the state's orders for the delivery of output. It is necessary to develop the labor collectives' initiative in every way, to enhance their material interest in the end results, and to widely introduce the collective contract and financial autonomy. The rayon agro-industrial association's special concern is for the organization of a single engineering service, for the securing of the necessary resources for farms, for output procurements and sales, and for the development of the storage and processing base on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The association must seek the growth of the productivity of fields and stockraising units and the reduction of the prime cost of output.

The organizational restructuring has been backed up by large-scale economic measures. Henceforth the control figures for the development of the agro-industrial complex are to be issued to the local organs in a single paragraph without being broken down by sector. The plans for economic and social development on the basis of control figures are drafted from the botton -- on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in the servicing enterprises. The procedure for their material and technical supply, financing, and allocation of credits is being altered. All this will require that the USSR Gosplan and other all-union economic departments restructure their apparatuses and create unified subdivisions.

Scientific backup and coordination of research in the agro-industrial complex is assigned to the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNil]. The functions of the academy's regional branches must be specified, their place in the development of the agro-industrial complex must be defined, and a broad network of science and production associations must be organized. It is essential to consider the experience of agro-industrial integration accumulated in a number of republics and oblasts.

Complex, crucial tasks face the country's agro-industrial complex. The desire and ability to work in a new way are more necessary than ever. Much will depend on who joins the new organs. The apparatus must be cut back. The party treates the agro-industrial complex cadres demandingly but at the same time solicitously, which has been reflected in the resolution adopted. In particular 50-percent salary increments are authorized for highly qualified workers. Wages remain the same for those who will be reassigned to lower-paid posts in the reorganization. Salaries and a continuous work record will be retained for workers who are released for up to 3 months while they find work. Specialists must be selected and sent from the management organs to kolkhozes,sovkhozes, and enterprises.

The resturcturing demands the close attention of the party and soviet organs. Petty tutelage, obsession with administrative measures, and the replacement of economic leaders and specialists are intolerable. It is important to be concerned for the stability of the leading cadres of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and enterprises of the agro-industrial complex and the creation of an atmosphere of creative, enterprising work in the agro-industrial complex.

Attention must not be slackened toward the current affairs of arable farmers and stockraisers. The rural workers are aware of this and they are focusing their efforts on the main salients of work, as is borne out by the discussion of the precongress documents, and are seeking to worthily great the 27th CPSU Congress.

ALL-RUSSIA KOLKHOZ COUNCIL MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM221858 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Increasing Managerial Efficiency"]

[Text] Topical tasks of agricultural production were discussed at a session of the All-Russian Council of Kolkhozes in Moscow on 21 November.

The work of North Osetian ASSR kolkhoz councils in developing the economies of laggard farms was discussed in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. It was noted that the number of low-profitmaking kolkhozes in the autonomous republic is being reduced too slowly, stockraising is being developed poorly, and omissions are occurring in plant growing. North Osetian kolkhoz councils have been instructed to adopt concrete measures to eradicate the shortcomings.

The session approved the work experience of the Leninskaya Iskra Kolkhoz in the Chuvash ASSR's Yadrinskiy Rayon in introducing a system of cultivation which protects the soil. In carrying out agro-technical, forest reclamation, and hydraulic engineering measures there paramount attention is paid to the most effective and widely available means of combating soil destruction. The farm has abandoned the use of chemical means of plant protection and now makes skillful use of organic and mineral fertilizers. This work is carried out by five permanent links. As a result of the quality of agricultural products has improved. Outlay of kolkhoz funds on nature conservancy is quickly recovered through increased output. The grain crop yield over the last 3 5-year plans, for example, has increased from 17.5 to 30.5 quintals per hectare.

The Leninskaya Iskra Kolkhoz's experience has been recommended for introduction on RSFSR farms. The kolkhoz council also examined other questions.

29 NOV LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1704 REPORTED

LD290730 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 29 Nov [TASS] -- The launching of the latest artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1704, was carried out in the Soviet Union on Thursday for the continuation of space research. It was launched into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of rotation -- 105 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 1,023 kilometers; minimum distance -- 986 kilometers; inclination of orbit -- 82.9 degrees.

THERMONUCLEAR SYNTHESIS PROMISES INFINITE ENERGY

LD272127 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0530 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Summary] Moscow, 27 Nov [TASS] -- A design for a thermonuclear reactor based on using laser rays to heat plasma, proposed by Soviet scientists, will help to solve problems of a controlled thermonuclear reaction. This work is being done at the Moscow Physics Institute under the guidance of Academician Nikolay Basov.

The design is based on a 100 million kw sperical reactor. A global shaped vacuum chamber has at its center the target for the lasers.

The research is being done on the "Delfin" laser thermonuclear unit, which has already yielded interesting results. This includes obtaining a temperature of 25 million degrees for compressed thermonuclear plasma, which makes an intensive run of the thermonuclear reaction possible.

One direction of research is the method of laser heating of a fuel mixture, used in "Oelfin." If the temperature reaches optimum level it takes 1,000 millionth of a second to ignite the fuel.

Scientists think that laser thermonuclear synthesis promises a future inexhaustible supply of energy. Not just traditional electricity but energy in the form of synthesised combustible material, which successfully replace natural gas.

DIFFICULTIES IN NEW COMPUTER PRODUCTION

LD272102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] In the Smolensk Iskra production association the development of new, improved electronic computers has begun. Our correspondent Stanislav (Podryazov) reports:

The Iskra production association is well known in the country. Its handy, compact accounting electronic computers have become very popular. Iskra 555, which is now being turned out in the enterprise, is one of the best machines within its class.

In this year, the collective of the association has introduced production of numerical programming devices for lathes. Determining the mode of operation of the lathe according to the program set by the operator, the numerical programming device helps to release the machine operators and increases labor productivity.

Linked up with a manipulating robot, numerical programming devices provide the possibility to approach close to introduction of totally automatic technology. By the end of the year the association is going to turn out about 2000 numerical programming devices. At present, the collective is tackling the development of a whole class of universal electronic computers of a new generation. I will give the microphone to (Viktor Aleksandrovich Mikhailov), the chief engineer of the association:

[Begin recording] [Mikhailov] In accordance with the project of the fundamental guidelines for economic and social development of the country, the Iskra scientific-production association has together with the Leningrade Institute tackled the development of a professional and personal computer which corresponds to the best world models; this will make possible automation of a whole series of professions, such as accountants, tally clerks, statisticians and a series of others. But so far there are difficulties with going into production of the machines of the new generation, with the creation of personal computers, which is being held back by the lack of a components base. One would wish that the Ministry of the Electronic Industry kept abreast of the times.

YOUTH SCIENCE COUNCIL STUDIES COMPUTER EDUCATION

LD290019 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Summary] The Council of Young Scientists and Specialists within the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee began a session in Moscow today. They examined participation by young people in the development and effective use of computer technology and study the basis of its use. Correspondent Petr Orlov reports that automated flow lines have been introduced at 18 enterprises in the country. Young people in Armenia are studying intensive methods to use calculaters in computer education. Computer classes have been set up in Riga, Kishinev and Sverdlovsk at the initiative of other young people like them.

At the same time, the session also discussed problems which require urgent solution, primarily the optimum use of existing computer technology. Computers now work on average just 9 hours a day which means that many specialists, especially those in education, have virtually no access to a computer. The personnel of computer centers should teach young people how to use computers just as has been done at Dubna.

The question of creating new computer technology is a very acute one. It was revealed at the session, for example, that out of all the Agat personal computers set up at a school in Novosibirsk, half are not working because of defects and not through the fault of the students. There are many examples like this. To overcome these problems the Komsomols proposed setting up provisional young people's creative collectives enabling the efforts of specialists of different spheres, industries, and representatives of science and production to be pooled together.